FEB2 1942

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXX NO. 5 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 1, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Greeting The Sun

WOMEN IN U.S.S.R.

—See Page 3.

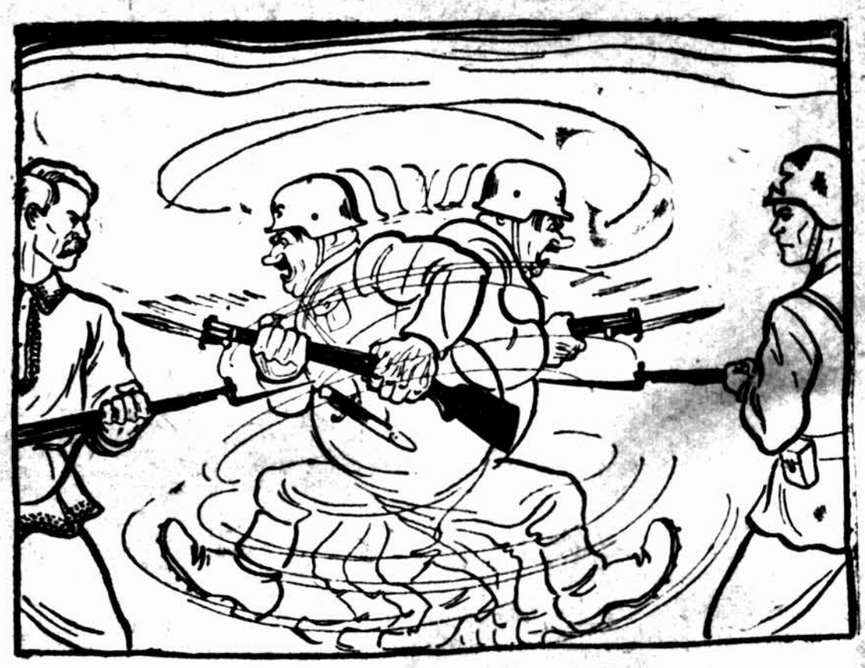
THE RUSSIAN FRONT

(These photographs, received directly from Moscow, give an insight into the propaganda methods of the Soviet.)

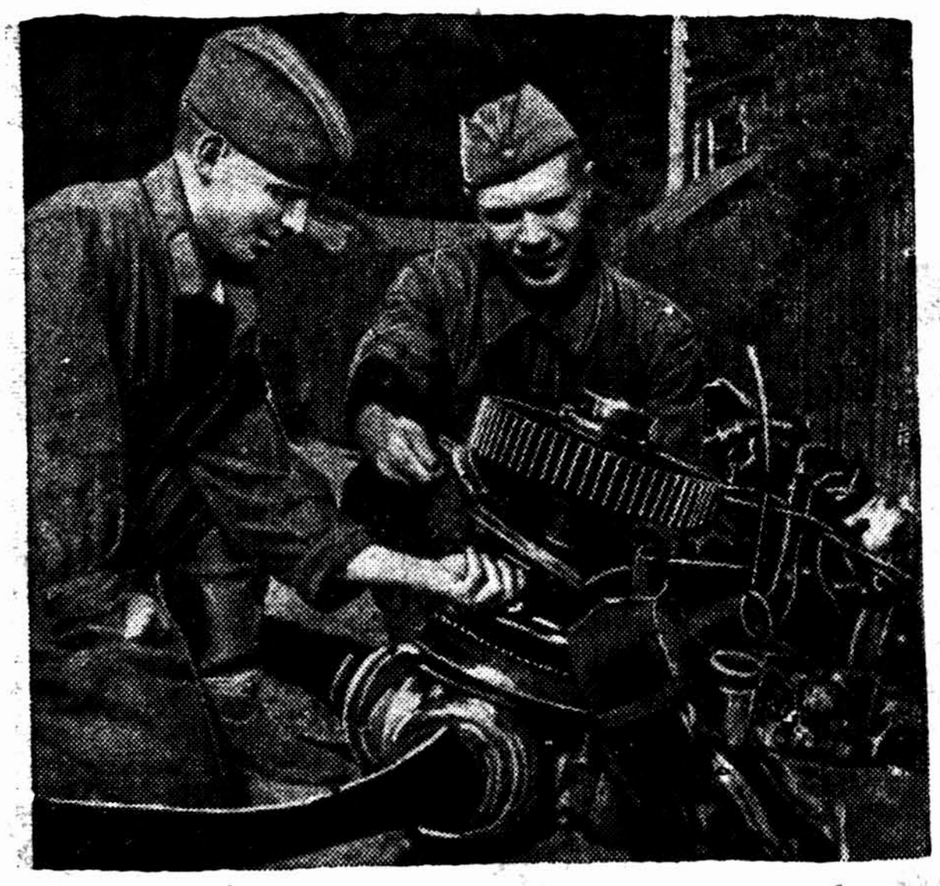
This Fascist "ace" received the Iron Cross and Narvik Medal. In Russia he received his doom and six feet of Russian earth.

Remnants of German tanks after encounter with Soviet tanks.

The world as Hitler would have it.



The German front and rear in Russia.



Red army men looking over remnants of Fascist "Junker".

Round trip passengers arrive at a Berlin Railway Station on trains from points east of the Vistula, Nieman and Dneister Rivers.

Wounded Germans being treated at a Red Army Medical Station.

The "New Order" of the German Fascists in Poland in action: "Undesirable Elements" shot by German barbarians.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 238
Telegrams "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 1, 1942

ALL ROADS LEAD TO BOMBAY

By A. CHANDRAPAL

Looking down from a third floor balcony on the traffic and the people around a traffic-island I saw what no one—not even a romantic tourist from the West who had gobbled up vivid accounts of India—would expect to see in a busy, modern city like Bombay. What, in fact, is one of the things that makes the Orient oriental!

You can see it anywhere in Bombay—a fat, docile cow led by a sturdy Mahratta woman carrying on her head a basket loaded with luscious green grass. She stretches forth a handful of grass and chants her cry. The pious buy the handful from her for an anna and feed her cow. The cow is fed, piety is practised, and the woman is profited. Traffic is also obstructed. But that is another matter. It is pious, profitable and picturesque. Never one thing only! Like everything else in our country, like our arts, like our social practices, like our political struggles—it is an epitomy of our great cultural heritage. It embodies the three great, fundamental values of life—Truth, Goodness and Beauty!

The Pigeons.....

The old and picturesque Orient, as a matter of fact, is much in evidence in Bombay in spite of its being a modern and progressive city.

It is pleasant to see flocks of pigeons feeding unconcernedly in the railed-in triangular enclosures at some of the spacious junctions where many roads meet. A thick layer of grain is strewn into the enclosures everyday. The pigeons feed and flutter and fly around and breed in every nook and corner of the city. They fly fearlessly into living apartments and even into office rooms—perch and feed or strut about, or preen themselves.

And The People!

But it is the pageant of the people in the streets, a motley crowd always on the move, busy as ants, that more than anything else, makes Bombay appear so picturesque. You see fair Parsi school-girls dressed almost like Western school-girls expect for the quaint little caps on their heads; sturdy Mahratta working class women with their sarees drawn up tightly between their thighs (loin-cloth-wise), with anklets and toe-rings, and with ghastly nose-rings which disfigure their comely faces; the fragile (and some who are not so fragile) Gujerati women in gorgeously coloured and beautifully patterned sarees worn artistically so as to enhance the contours of their figures and the grace of their walk: and sometimes a few tall, strapping Punjabi poor class women in dirty, blood-red but brightly patterned skirts, in flowing jubbas of flimsy, embroidered cloth, and bright but filthy scarves over their heads and shoulders. Of the men, the most oriental-looking are the Pathans who look like somewhat dirty Princes, Grand Viziers, villains and adventurers from the Arabian Nights, and there are the older Parsi men in their long black coats and grotesque headgear, the tall, martial Punjabis, and bearded Sikhs in gay turbans

Hop, Skip And Jump

And then there are the filthy, lurid, suffocating little cages in Grant Road, in the very centre of the city, where rather unattractive prostitutes barzenly await their clientele every evening.

Above all this, the clamouring beggars, the noise and the dirt everywhere, the squalor in the narrower streets and byways, and in some places the stink, are the vestigial features in a city that, if at all, is progressing into modernity, not by leaps and bounds, but by the more seemly way of the hop, skip and jump and a long pause for breath and for looking back with admiration.

But Bombay has many distinctive, attractive, features as well. The nicest thing of all about Bombay is that you can get a glassful of freshly crushed sugarcane juice for an anna, at almost every street corner. It is the one compensation for the price you have to pay for the not-so-nourishing, not so healthy, dirty stuff you get in almost any restaurant in Bombay. This is the cup of hospitality that Bombay extends to the new-comer and this is what no man who has drunk of, and has been refreshed by, can ever forget!

The Hiss Of The Serpent

I was startled more than once in Bombay by hearing a hiss nearby—an aggressive, insistent hiss, like that of a cobra about to strike. It was some time before I learnt that it was just the Bombay manner, the peculiarly Bombay manner, of calling or attracting one another's attention the Bombay version of the English "Hi" or "Hey" or the Indian "Eh" or "Ohe." I understand now, that in the noise and din of Bombay, no other call has a better chance of carrying any distance at all than this human version of an engine letting off steam.

I also find very much in evidence in Bombay our propensity to spit at all times and in all places, and our dexterity in spitting in a wide arc, from shop fronts, door-steps, upper storey windows and balconies—a neat blob in the middle of the passage the landing, the pavement or the road, or a splash like the dropping of a crow. The passer-by steps on spittle and spits in disgust, spits because she (or he) is chewing pan, spits by habit, spits because it is the fashion, spits absent-mindedly.

After The Massacre

If you wander along the streets of Bombay after nine o'clock at night, you will see a great many people sleeping stretched out on the pavements, in traffic islands, and all over less frequented or less busy streets. You cannot help the first impression that you have suddenly come upon the scene after a wholesale massacre or after some strange, fell epidemic had swept over the city with startling swiftness.

It is not at all a surprising thing in Bombay to see a good many bone-setters' saloons. For, in the short period I have been here, I have seen a considerable number of people slipping on banana peels, and have slipped more than once myself.

The new comer as well as the resident should therefore always bear in mind the ancient Chinese saying; "When you pass by, O Brothers, deeply engrossed in your own affairs, or pondering over the problems of the world, beware of the elusive banana peel!"

No Pakistan On Malabar Hill

Malabar Hill is the loveliest and pleasantest part of Bombay, thick with trees and gardens; and is the model of what the whole of Bombay should be like. All the rich men of Bombay, of India, live or have their residences in Malabar Hill irrespective of their community or political creed—the Aga Khan and Birla, Ambalal Sarabha Bhulabhai Desai, Jinnah and Munshi. And Malabar Hill has the wondrous Hanging Garden. Think not of the hanging gardens of Babylon, nor of France. This garden does not hang on the ledge of some steep slope, nor does it disport hanging trails of gorgeous creepers. It is a small table-top garden on the crest of the hill, with trimmed green borders and trimmed green beds which look strangely like modern bedsteads, and with a few clusters of flowering plants. All the elite of Bombay go to the Hanging Garden for their brisk evening walk; but the garden is so small that even old women have to go thrice round it so as to have a good walk.

No Time To Live

The outstanding characteristic of Bombay is that it is a great speculative centre—a centre of business enterprise, of a great deal of swindling, and of competition that seems to be carried to crazy extremes.

In Madras the talk usually is about newspaper politics; in Bengal about agitation, about revolutionary schemes, about the new age; but in Bombay the talk is mostly about speculation—speculation prospects and speculation gossip.

The people of Bombay are too busy making money, too busy 'getting on', too engrossed in the stress and strife of modern life, to bother about living fully and well—about serenity and beauty, about freedom and fulfilment.

They are modern enough to be aware of all that life holds for man, but are satisfied with what they can snatch and savour of it in their spare time and that mostly in standardised or even synthetic forms. They are great cinema-goers, great frequenters of restaurants, great drinkers of sickeningly sweet, strong tea. They are madly enthusiastic over Indian dance performances—brilliant or mediocre. And those who can afford to go out of Bombay for week-ends—to Juhu which is as enchanting and romantic as a modernised South Sea Island resort, or to sylvan Matheran, to Poona or even to Nasik.

Inside The Taj

Bombay is proud to have the Brabourne Stadium, "the most magnificent in the East, yes Sir," and the race-course at Mahalakshmi, "the finest in India", and the great Gateway of India, which is one of the sightseer's sights of Bombay. Of course, if you go out in a sailing boat in the harbour on a moonlight night, the Gateway is most beautiful and impressive to look at. And last of all the luxurious, almost "Ritzy" Taj Hotel where spendthrift Indian Princes, progressive statesmen, big businessmen and gold-diggers gather to have what is known as a 'grand time.'

Half-an-hour in the lounge of the Taj might well afford an amusing sidelight on Taj life. You can see thimblefuls of tea served the Russian way. (What, a half-rupee for a thimbleful? Yes, Madam). You may probably see some very rich, lonely old wo-

(Continued On Page 22)

1. What is (a) Croix de Feu (b) Kuo-min-tang (c) Khassadars?
2. When was the parachute invented and for what purpose?
3. What is meant by "Guerilla" warfare?
4. Which great living British politician is half-American by birth?
5. Which important film, recently seen in Bombay, was produced by journalists?

(Answers appear on the Last Page. Before looking them up, you are expected to exercise your grey matter!)

On Other Pages

	Page.
Inside The Student World	2
Women In Russia	3
Inside Italy	4
Not Another Dawn	5
"Bunk"!	6
Books And Authors	7
Partners In Business (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	17
Women's Page	18
Puzzles	20
The Last Page	24

INSIDE THE STUDENT WORLD

An Intimate Close-Up Of The Men And Women Of To-morrow

By HUMPTY L. PANJABI

They organised a strong agitation against communal sport.

Amidst hilarious laughter and clapping one of the boys stood up and started his speech.

Obviously painfully written, each word of the speech seemed to be specially selected as a dart at the Professors. At each 'hit' there was a burst of clapping. And the onlookers wondered at the popularity of the Professors.

Fortunately they did not know that this, and other similar speeches delivered that day, were not only approved by each of the Professors 'hit' but that in most cases the 'darts' were originally suggested and drafted by the 'victims' themselves.

The setting of this scene was a fashionable Bombay Hotel, where a certain college was holding its College Dinner. About 100 people graced (?) the table; 30 odd of these were guests including a couple of knights; over 30 were Professors and their infinitely 'better halves': and the remaining 35 odd were students, more than half being girls. This college has on its rolls over 900 students. The whole affair gave the impression of being a 'coming out' or rather a 'showing off' party for the girls present. They wore gorgeous clothes and their faces were correctly made up. And the speeches did not 'spare' them either.

Lime—or Torch-Light

In another college when any of the Girls' Societies hold a social, etc., they are compelled to invite all the members of the staff—mostly male—, but no other male dare be invited. Another college, which had a boat club, decreed that girls could go boating only in company with a member of the staff, which consisted entirely of males. Leave aside going with the boys, they couldn't even go by themselves. Of course, most of the girls preferred not to go boating at all. But even among college girls there are such things as blacklegs. One of the non-blacklegs, known for her pertinancy, wanted to know if they were "a marriage reserve for these nincompoops?"

Of late the students have been getting more and more into limelight. Some call it torch-light. But then there are some who call the moon a nuisance. Picketing the University Convocation on a point of principle was something the last generation knew nothing of.

The students are far more prominent outside their colleges than inside. Our colleges are very wonderfully organised. All the powers, including the residuary, belong to the heirarchy from the peon upwards. And the clerical staff is carefully selected. The students have no say in the college affairs. As an eye-wash an election is held, but care is taken to see that only the 'official list' is returned. There are one or two colleges where power has somewhat been transferred, but these are more the exception than the rule.

Communal Award is given due prominence. In more colleges than not, communalism is carefully nurtured as an antidote against the growing student consciousness. Only in one college, which has a Muslim Principal, complete embargo is placed on any communalism. One college has recently instituted representation on communal basis, in the Students' Committee, "to safeguard the interests of the minorities."

Even the Police methods have no terror for them.

The Bright Professors

The result is a foregone conclusion. More often than not only 'toadies' get in prominence in the college. Sneaks are very much in demand. In one college a certain tennis player was not tried for the team. Not being a 'toad' he was not even allowed to play on the "A" court. In the college matches, which were held a little later, he defeated the 1st representative with ease. Of course, he left the college, but the college finances could, and did, survive the shock.

The education itself is often not only uninspiring but also uninstructive. One Principal told a brilliant young Professor not to talk too much of "this fellow Marx" when lecturing to students of Economics. One Professor of Politics uses as his stock text book a book written in 1898. The great war of 1914-18 has had, according to him, no appreciable effect on theoretical or applied politics. He is a past master at creating atmosphere. In tense atmosphere he started his lecture on the French Revolution. "The French Revolution" said he with a catch in his voice, "began in (pause) France."

Another specimen of this 'tribe' while dealing with the Afghan Wars talked more about the taste of the Kabuli water-melons and the size of the Afghan chapatties, than of the British Retreat. Another Professor, who teaches Indian Economics, could not visualise how the ban on Hindu Widow Remarriage could affect the population of India. And there are many more samples of this type among them.

One college has over a couple of thousand students on its rolls. Some of the classes contain more than 300 students. The voice of the Professors is not even audible. Side conversation is, in the circumstances, inevitable and is definitely more interesting. Of course, the Professors do not think so. But how can that be helped?

Convict Cells!

Most of the hostels, as well as colleges, are ancient and putrid. The rooms in one hostel resemble, actually, convict cells,—and at that of an out-of-date prison. The furniture is equally ancient. In one college the sofa chairs in the Ladies' Room have been protesting for a long time. One fine day, one excited girl plumped into one of these and it promptly sat down. It took 15 minutes and great trouble to extricate her from the wreckage more or less undamaged.

The room-rents are usually prohibitive, and the hostel rules senseless and obnoxious. Only in one hostal is there real freedom of movement. And this is the most well behaved hostel. In one hostel the students are not allowed to lock their rooms, as the Warden—who is, of course, an honest man—has reserved the right to inspect their rooms whenever he likes. Usually he performs this onerous duty during the student's absence. But that is only accidental.

Most of the hostels do not provide telephones. A few have, however, had 'phones installed recently. The students have to bear the entire cost. Yet while a student is actually using the 'phone, the Superintendent,—he has an extension to his flat at the students' cost—very often cuts him off, and still more often listens into the conversation in the interests of students' morality.

One Principal was asked to play a set on the opening of the tennis courts. He had no tennis shoes. So the Secretary sent for a pair. The Principal neither paid for them nor returned them, presumably under the impression that the shoes were a souvenir—and at that worth keeping.

In one college the Professor in charge of the Gymkhana automatically gets an overriding percentage of 15 per cent on all sports purchases. Some Professors start this business when they are young and junior, so that by the time they become sufficiently senior and influential they have perfected the art. Some of them have got to do this sort of thing as their salaries are a miserable pittance.

In one college the starting salary of a lecturer is between 50 to 75 rupees, depending upon the candidate's anxiety to get the job. The Principal, however, gives an assurance that he will secure for the candidate a University examinership. This would yield between 8 to 9 hundred. Which means, explains the Principal, an added 65 odd rupees per month.

Four Boys—And A Girl

Have you met the "Cosmopolitans" of our students? Have you met those who study and aim; those who love and laugh; those who flirt and gold-dig; and of course, those who long for a scheme "nearer to our heart's desire?"

One charming girl had a number of boys hanging round her. After a careful inquiry into their financial ability, she gave a provisional promise to be his "until death do us part" to four of them. Poor thing! She did not know boys. Each of them wanted to brag about his prize and all four of them were friends.

One of them took her to the Taj for cocktails and dinner, and went away just before the bill was due. The second took her to Juhu and left her to pay the bill and find her way home. The third, who was more practical, 'borrowed' her books and sold them to recover, as much as he could, his outlay. And the fourth

(Continued on Page 22)

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys, luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs. 3 Weekly Rs. 10. V P P. As. 5 State birth details or sex, age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tirutani, S. India.

Try Degon's "EYE-CURE" (Regd.) a guaranteed Specific for CATARACT and all other Eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation Safe, Sure, Worldwide reputed and tested. Success Guaranteed

Price Rs 2/- Postage As. -/10/-
KAMALA WORKS,
(B/4), Panchpota, Bengal.
Agent:—Thomson & Taylor Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN IN U.S.S.R.

By INDIRA NEHRU

Since I was a little child, I have watched with growing pain and horror the maze of barbaric customs and superstitions which envelop the women of India so tightly as to almost smother them.

Is it any wonder, then, that out of all the stupendous achievements of the Russian Revolution, the emancipation of Soviet womenhood should seem to me one of the most striking?

Yesterday She Was A Slave

We, Indian women, have much in common with the women in Tsarist Russia, and especially so with those of the numerous smaller nationalities. According to the humiliating Tsarist laws, the Russian woman was hardly more than a slave, having no rights whatsoever. The doors to government and civic activity were closed to her. She was completely disfranchised. As in all other countries, it was the working women who bore the brunt of oppression. It was she, often a minor, who did most of the unskilled and back-breaking work. Like the man she had to work ten and twelve hours a day, living a joyless life of semi-starvation, ignorance and want. Frequent periods of unemployment and savage exploitation contributed to the break-up of the working class family.

Even more miserable were the women of eastern regions, of Tadjikistan on the frontier of India, of Uzbekistan, of Kazakistan. They had sunk into unbelievable degradation, bound by class rapacity and masculine dominance. Marriage was a commercial transactions; little girls were married off at the age of eight or nine. Woman was the mere object of man's lust; a bit of property, legally acquired by marriage, valuable only as a necessary worker in the house and on the land; treated with contempt and incredible harshness. She was forced to conceal her face and her body with the "Paranja", which was even worse than our 'burka', being made of horsehair: black, hot, foul and extremely unhealthy. The birth of a daughter was considered a misfortune; and when a woman died, no grief must be shown.

All these things are now but memories of the dark past, relics to be preserved in museums only. In Bukhara, where only a few years ago, no young girl or woman dared unveil her face in public for a single instant, today a little girl asks her mother, "What is a Paranja?"

The Great Emancipation

The Soviet leaders believed that "there can be no talk of any sound or complete democracy, let alone of any socialism, until women take their rightful and permanent place both in the political life of the country and in the public life of the community in general." The great November Revolution emancipated women, opening out a new world, giving them full and equal rights with men. "It was the pains and and toils of Russia's womanhood throughout a century of struggle that helped mightily to pave the way for the Revolution and set its stamp on the new Soviet order. Inevitably it won for Soviet womanhood a status and dignity enjoyed in no other land," writes the Dean of Canterbury. How deeply Lenin himself was conscious of this was clear when he said: "In Petrograd, here in Moscow, in cities and industrial centres, and out in the country, proletarian women have stood the test magnificently in the revolution. Without them we should not have won, or barely won. That is my view. How brave they were, how brave they still are!"

Article 122 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. declares:—"Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal right with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. The possibility of realising these rights is ensured to women by granting them an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, insurance and education, state protection of the interests of mother and child, prematernity leave with pay, and provision of a wide net-work of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

Article 137 of the constitution declares:—"Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men." Women are ensured every opportunity of exercising these rights accorded them by law. There is an enormous number of women gainfully employed in branches of national activity. During the period of the two Five Year Plans (1928-37) the number of women employed increased from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000. Moreover, the kind of work done by women has also changed. In Tsarist Russia, according to the 1897 census, 55% of the employed women worked as servants in the homes of rich landlords, capitalists and rich merchants; 25% were farm hands on large landed estates; 4% worked in government educational and public health institutions, and 13% worked in industry of the building trades.

No More The Domestic Drudge

In 1936, 39% of all the women employed in the U.S.S.R. were working in large scale industry or the building trades, 15% were employed in shops, stores etc., transport and public catering establishments 20% were doctors or teachers, and only 2% were domestic workers or servants. The remaining 24% worked in various branches of industry, arts and science. There are huge industrial enterprises like the Skorohod Shoe Factory in Leningrad, for example, where 60% of those employed are women. To help women take an active part in production and in public life, the Soviet state has established numerous nurseries and kindergartens, where the mother can leave her child when at work. In 1937 these nurseries and kindergartens (exclusive of seasonal ones) accommodated 2,600,000 children. The Third Five Year Plan provides for the accommodation of 6,000,000 children. Seasonal nurseries and kindergartens established by collective farms during the farming season accommodated 5,700,000 children in 1937.

(Continued on Page 18)

Young Tadjik women, free from the shackles of purdah, take a peep at the heavens above through the telescope in a state observatory

INSIDE ITALY

No Bread And No Circuses In Rome To-day

In this, the second of a series of articles, a neutral Observer recently returned from Italy throws further light on the conditions In Mussoliniland.

The tyrants of Imperial Rome placated the mob with bread and circuses. The Romans of to-day have neither circuses nor bread. Life in war-time Italy is gloomy and sad, and the rationing of bread means that the poor will hardly escape starvation if the present situation continues, writes an anonymous correspondent in "News Chronicle."

A popular story just now is that of the Fascist fish. An Italian family could find practically nothing to eat. Then one day the man went fishing and triumphantly brought home a fish to his wife.

"At last," he said, "we can have some fried fish."

"How can I fry fish without any oil?" asked his wife.

"Well, then," he replied, "we can eat it boiled."

"Without coal or wood I can't make a fire to boil it," she said.

"All right," sighed her husband, "at least we can eat it raw with vinegar."

"There isn't any vinegar."

In sheer disgust the man threw the fish back into the sea. Before swimming away it popped its head out of the water and said: "Vive Il Duce!"

Before the war the poorer classes in Italy, which form the vast majority, lived almost exclusively on bread, rice, spaghetti, fruit, vegetables and dried codfish.

No Food For The Poor

Italian cooking is done in oil. Now the microscopic monthly ration of oil is just enough for a single day. The spaghetti obtainable in very small quantities, is dark grey in colour and tastes like boiled cardboard. It costs 2s. 2d. a half-pound, which means that the poor can eat it very rarely.

Rice is not only rationed but almost unobtainable. There is so little fruit and vegetables left, after the Germans have taken what they want, that prices are seven times what they were in 1939. The stocks of dried codfish, which came from Norway, are exhausted and cannot be replenished.

The only food remaining to the Italian poor was their tasteless grey bread. Now that has been rationed, too. If there is no famine in Italy this winter, there will be at least perpetual and terrible hunger. Bread rationing is the greatest shock since this most unpopular war began.

This does not mean there is no food left in Italy. Anyone who can pay the equivalent of from one to three pounds for a restaurant meal is unlikely to starve.

A recent measure fixing the maximum price of restaurant meals at thirty-two lire (about ten shillings at the last quoted rate of exchange) means nothing at all. Restaurant proprietors cannot be expected to feed their customers at a loss and prices continue to soar.

In the humblest inn one can perhaps eat a tiny portion of grey spaghetti and an equally tiny portion of beans or spinach for five or six shillings.

There is no spaghetti on Saturday or Sunday, which are theoretically meat days, so the weekend meals are rather problematical. An apologetic waiter explains that the meat hasn't arrived yet, or has just been finished, or, more simply, "there isn't any." If one does succeed in finding a dwarfed and leathery cutlet, it is really not worth the money.

Cold Facts

Italian housewives are in despair. Cooking at home has become an almost insoluble problem. In addition to the lack of food and oil there is the lack of fuel. Queues waiting all day in the hope of finding a little coal or wood are a familiar sight. In the poorer districts, I have seen the furniture being used a firewood.

Few people will be warmly clad this winter. Italians take a pride in their appearance, and so far have managed to look well-dressed, buying thin but well-cut clothes on the instalment system But there is no wool, practically no heating, and now clothes have been rationed. As for shoes, a pair costing from £2 to £6 5s. wears out beyond repair in two months.

With the essentials of life so hard to get, amusement has lost its importance. Italian films are bad, German films are boycotted, and new foreign films are rare. Shakespeare, Shaw and Thornton Wilder fill the theatres and the symphonic concerts are crowded. But on the whole, Italians are so depressed and sad that they have lost all heart for amusement When they want to laugh, they tell jokes about the Government and the Germans.

Silent And Sad

The intellectual and artistic groups visit each other as secretly as possible. Officers home on leave seek restlessly for something to do. Public dancing is forbidden as being incompatible with Fascist war-time dignity, and private dancing is possible only if it is not found out. The Roman nobility gossips and freezes in its marble palaces. That of Florence retreats to the country in the hope of finding something to eat and avoiding spies.

Twenty years of terror did not change Italian character, but the humiliation of this war has changed it now. The peasants, the flower-sellers, the errand-boys, who used to laugh and sing, are silent and sad.

Italians are naturally sober. But in their effort to escape from the horror which surrounds them and from their own despair, the young aristocrats are drinking, spending all their money on whatever bad brandy and execrable gin they can find, drinking to forget.

They resurrect old American jazz records, and drink and hypnotise themselves into believing that Fascism is on the verge of collapse, and that they will soon be free to live as human beings.

German officers sat drinking Martinis after dinner in the bar of an hotel in Rome. A faint smile crossed some Italian faces in the opposite corner. "Pigs!" commented the barman confidentially.

The Germans were chatting to blonde girls imported from the Reich to spy on Italians. No Italian girl would be seen in their company. The German girls find it rather difficult to make the necessary Italian contacts because, despite the Italian weakness for blondes, no Italian boy will take them out.

After several Martinis, the German voices grew louder. Finally one of them began to shout at the Italian officers in the corner: "Don't have any illusions! At present we keep you on as allies because we don't want to have another front, but it won't be long before we take you over altogether, and you won't have anything to say...."

By this time chairs had begun to fly, and after a few minutes of chaos the Germans were outside the door. "Third time in a month," sighed the barman, "and of course they haven't paid the bill!"

Invasion

When, after the arrival of the German air corps in Sicily the Germans began their most silent invasion—that of their ally—incidents of this kind became so frequent that they amounted to a public scandal.

German officers and soldiers crowded the capital, posturing as lords and masters. Contingents of "tourists" arrived from Berlin to eat the good food which at that time was still available in Italy, at a price. The staff of the German Embassy, already huge, doubled its numbers.

German journalists swamped the Foreign Press Club. A former English restaurant was transformed into a German Bierhalle. The British Institute had already become the German Art Academy. German officers asked for the premises of the former British "Union Club" in Piazza di Spagna, but the Italians preferred to keep them empty.

At an official reception, a certain German diplomat remarked twittingly to an Italian colleague that the conquest of Malta was taking a long time. "Ah, yes," replied the Italian, "Malta, too, is an island...."

(To be continued next week).

Diamonds—To Defeat Hitler!

BRITAIN BUILDS A NEW INDUSTRY

By D. G. JOHNSON

Statistics just published reveal that in the last year Britain has established a new industry—diamond cutting. The output has doubled since January and is of vital importance to all the Allies.

Three-quarters of the diamonds are exported, chiefy to the United States. This gives Britain much-needed dollars in New York and enables America to push on with its production of war weapons. Without diamonds production of many parts of tanks, guns and aeroplanes would be impossible or at best greatly slowed down.

It is probable that Britain will send industrial diamonds to Russia for her war factories, for there is a growing shortage on the continent. In spite of rumours of diamonds in the Urals, Russia's vast armament factories are dependent upon imports.

Nazi Shortage

When Hitler invaded Holland, many diamond merchants and skilled workers in the trade managed to escape. No doubt some diamonds were captured, but not enough for the gigantic appetites of his war factories. A recent report in the German controlled "De Telegraaf" laments that there are only about 200 men working in the diamond industry in Holland today and not all of them on full time.

Before the invasion there were about 40,000. Nazi agents have been busy attempting to get diamonds in Brazil and some stones have, no doubt, been taken by air to Dakar and thence to Italy. But the whole output of Brazil is less than 3 per cent of the world output and would be insufficient to satisfy the German needs.

The Britsh blockade has prevented diamonds reaching Germany from other sources and it is rumoured that in the near future, Hitler may appeal to German women to give up their rings. Such an appeal was made in Germany towards the end of the Great War.

World's Best Workers

Meanwhile Germany's loss has been Britain's gain. Hundreds of refugees reached Britain. One day someone may collect the stories of their amazing and fantastic escapes. They brought not only diamonds, important because they were saved from Germany, but also the skill of generations. No trade depends upon skilled workmen more, and diamond cutters must be amongst the best paid craftsmen in the world.

They are now said to average £1,000 a year in Britain. The figure in the U. S. A. is definite, for the diamond cutters are strongly unionised and following a strike last year obtained £20 to £38 per week. Since then the maximum has risen to nearly £50 a week.

Last year the United States used about 3,800,000 carats of diamonds valued at over two and a half million pounds for industrial pur-

(Continued on page 20)

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic. Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS.
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

NOT ANOTHER DAWN!

How British Cities Set Things Right Every Morning-After-The-Raid

When you've been out all night on a fire, towards dawn you get tired, wet and hungry. The first sign of day is a lessening of the gunfire. The humming of the planes seems less insistent, as if they too were growing tired. The fire you've been fighting all night has died down.

Now and then it throws out a spasmodic flare, but it's only a half-hearted attempt. Your body is much colder, for the flames have gone. It's strange, but one actually misses the fire that's been the enemy all night. There's time to look around, now that the obsession of the night has gone.

The "All-Clear"

Suddenly, above the noise of the pumps and the hissing of water through the hose, there rises the thin piercing cry of the siren. It's the "All-Clear". The light is creeping up the sky gingerly, as if afraid. An enormous feeling of relief fills the body. Really you're empty inside, fagged out, but this dancing feeling of relief from danger seems to run through your veins in a moment.

From a nearby shelter figures come stumbling, with a look of bewilderment and incredulity into the lightening sky. Some of them throw off the air of sleepy surprise in a moment and are striding along the street. They are mostly dock workers who only sleep in shelter because their homes have been destroyed.

Others go along in a petrified, dream state of somehow not knowing where they are. There are women with shawls clutched over their heads, a hand holding an old blanket or curtain, their covering of the night. Faces are yellowish in the light. They don't bother much about make-up for nights in the shelter. Hair straggles down. Time enough to set everything to rights when they get home.

Not So Bad!

A snatch of conversation reaches you. "I told you Mildred, they wouldn't go away till dawn. They were ever so noisy to start with, that is always a bad sign". "Well I've known it different. It do vary so, that's the trouble!" said another woman. They passed on, still arguing. But there wasn't a look of despair on their faces.

A man spoke to me. "Fairly bad night, eh? Still I think we gave them something to think about". He didn't wait for a reply but hurried on. Work was the essential thing. Another shouted "How's the fire business matey?" "Not so bad", I said.

The procession of shelterers was passing away into the distance. Some carried children others had them tugging at their hands. The men walked ahead with sad determination in their eyes. The lightening sky was beginning to have its effect, and bouths were losing their tired look and even smiling.

Eerie Sight

Light is a wonderful thing. Half the terror of raids is the darkness, which seems to have a fear of its own, a fear greater than the actual bombs. Soon these shelterers would forget their uneasy night and be mixed up in the ordinary tasks of the day. As they disappeared round a corner in the distance, one of them turned round, and he was laughing.

I started to walk around. Plenty of stuff had fallen in adjacent streets, obviously meant for our fire. The buildings had a terrifying, eerie look in the whitish grey light. Here and there were piles of rubble and loose bricks, as if they had been carelessly thrown down by some gigantic mad hand. Clambering over them was like walking on slippery stones at the seaside. If your foot slipped, you were smothered in the white dust that clung to everything. Over all was the decaying, wet smell of fire and plaster intermixed.

A fire-devastated building, the walls still standing, would leer up out of the dust, then as suddenly disappear as the uneasy light played tricks with the eyes. The whole scene had the nightmarish quality of crazy destruction. It seemed as though (and here it was the light again) it was all unreal and would disappear if you shut your eyes and opened them again. The burnt-out and bombed buildings began to take on a look of ruined castles with embrasures and donjon keeps. I peered at them, as if half expecting a helmeted head, with bows and arrows at the ready, to glance over the top of a wall.

There was a great silence. The pumps had stopped working. The only sound was now and then the slither of rubble, as if a hidden giant were stirring in his sleep.

"What Devils"

Out of an intact building flanked on either side by runs, there came a little figure in blue dungarees. He peered hesitantly at the scene. "Hello", I said, "Where have you been all night?" "In there". He jerked his finger backwards "We had a bit of a fire in the basement but I put it out. Didn't think it worth while to disturb you fellows, seeing as how busy you were. Do you think it's going to be a fine day?"

He seemed to be ignoring the destruction spread out before him, as if it was all in the nature of things.

Further on I met a woman. She looked like an office cleaner, a charwoman. Her straggling, grey hair was escaping from under her hat. Her clothes, shabby but neat, showed signs of wear. In one hand she carried a little case full of cleaning materials. She was surveying a veritable mountain of rubble. "And to think I used to work here". There was awe in her voice, but no fear. "What devils they is". She sounded as if she personally had been insulted. But there was a look of grim determination on her face as she strode off to look for another job.

Down a side street, I saw a fireman sitting in a round-backed office chair in the middle of the street. He was staring up at a building perhaps wondering whether it would collapse. He was quite oblivious of the incongruity of sitting down in the middle of a bombed street surrounded by ruins, as if he were at home. Suddenly there was a deep roar, and a mounting slithering sound. The walls he had been watching had fallen in. Yet he hadn't stirred except to cross one leg over the other.

It was almost a shock to round a corner and see a street perfectly intact and people beginning to appear in doorways. I had forgotten that destruction wasn't everywhere. These houses seemed to be saying "All the bombing in the world won't destroy us. and even if we do go there are plenty like us."

It was morning now. The sky was a rich blue, with scarcely a cloud. It was very quiet. The smoking ruins seemed to be appealing to the quiet blue in the sky. The brick dust, the gaunt windows, and that everlasting smell of plaster. I pulled out a cigarette. I inhaled tobacco and plaster. I frowned and felt sick inside. When I remembered the grin of the shelter and I grinned too.

By FERNANDO HENRIQUES

Britain to-day is adjusting herself good humouredly to war conditions. It is a thousand years since Englishmen were driven out of their homes by the deeds of a foreign enemy. Yet they have faced the ordeal in a way that has amazed the world, and the speed with which a bombed city resumes its normal life by the morning is among the great surprises of modern war.

A young West Indian serving as a volunteer in the British fire service describes his impressions of a raid on a provincial city. The picture he paints of men and women renewing their lives overnight, when home and everything is lost, and facing the next day with a smile, is typical of what goes on all over Britain.

"Plenty of stuff had fallen in adjacent streets . . . . . here and there were piles of rubble and loose bricks as if they had been carelessly thrown by some gigantic hand."

After an eerie night of air-raids, a steaming cup of coffee at a Canteen is most welcome.

Should We Sack The Astrologers?

'BUNK'!

BUNK!

That was the reply given a few weeks ago by Professor Joad of the Brains Trust to the question, "What is Astrology?" From all quarters the astrologers are being attacked, and it is time some responsible person said a word in their defence, writes "Ikonoblast" in "Forward", Glasgow.

Have the astrologers a case? Certainly! Fair play for the astrologers! Three cheers for the stars!

Now I am not going to argue that the astrologers are reliable or that their forecasts are correct. The case for the astrologers who write to the papers is that there is as much truth to be found in their columns as there is in the rest of the paper. They are as reliable as the racing tipsters, the Stock Exchange correspondents, the military experts, the gossip writers, or the editors.

Naylor And "The Express"

It is all very well cutting out the forecasts of the astrologers and then waiting to see what happens. A writer in the "Picture Post" did this, compared the prophecies with what actually happened, and proved that the astrologers were wrong about nine times out of ten. The stars let them down. But why not try this on the other fellows?

The most widely read astrologer is Mr. Naylor, of the "Sunday Express." Millions follow him to

know what is going to happen next month. Has this star gazer guessed wrong? Of course he has, but he is not the only one. What about the editor of Britain's most widely read newspaper, the "Daily Express"? What about his prophesies? How many times did he tell his readers in 1938 and 1939 that there wasn't going to be a war?

Bring The Files

Boy' bring me the files of the "Daily Express"!

On September 10th, 1938, he told his readers:—

> **"The Daily Express" repeats over and over again that this nation will not be involved in a struggle this year, nor next year either.**
>
> **"The mother trembling for her son, the girl dreading the parting from her sweetheart—they can be calm."**

Note this was not the astrologer. It was the editor. And the boss must have been pleased with this prophecy. For he repeated it over and over again. On December 17th, 1938, he told us:—

> **"Look forward to 1939, the year of peace and plenty. Take the advice of the 'Daily Express,' the confidence behind this statement is firm and sure."**

He kept on writing like this all through 1939. On February 1st he was delighted, because "Hitler agrees with the "Daily Express." Wrote the editor triumphantly following a speech by the Fuhrer:

> **"He says that he expects there will be peace for a long time. We were right. We have got confirmation straight from Hitler's mouth. There will be no war involving Britain in 1939."**

Even on August 7th, 1939, the "Daily Express" editor wrote:—

> **"It is Bank Holiday. We will talk about the weather. 'Daily Express' foreign reporters forecast peace in Europe."**

Sinister Plot

Now can it be said that my clients, the astrologers, have done any worse than that?

Why should they be sacked first? From what I have quoted, is it not crystal clear that the man with his eyes on the stars has been as reliable as the man with his ears to the round?

Yet there is a sinister plot to sack the astrologers. They haven't been telling the public the truth!

Hannen Swaffer, writing in "World's Press News" of Oct. 9th, tells us.—

> **"They assure me that the newspaper proprietors discussed, last week, the problem, "Shall we drop Astrology?" Yes, because of the criticisms, it had come to that!—and all but one of the bosses had agreed to do it. Because of the one pro-bunk stalwart, it will go on."**

Swaffer might have let us know who this newspaper boss was. Which Lord was it?

But note the high moral courage of the others. They thought astrology was all bunk, but if one newspaper was going to continue supplying the bunk, they would do it too!

Perhaps this newspaper boss took the view that the astrologer was as wise as the other contributors, and if they were only going to publish the truth in war time, well they might as well not come out at all.

The National Union of Astrologers (the N.U.O.S.), is, however, not going to lie down to the attacks and insinuations of Hannen Swaffer. They are threatening to go on a deputation to the T.U.C. to demand that the "Daily Herald" sacks him!"

"Astrology bunk!" They say. "Who writes more bunk than Hannen Swaffer? Look at the stuff he's been writing ever since the war began." The National Union of Astrologers is prepared to argue that the astrologers are far more reliable than Hannen Swaffer, and are prepared to submit the matter to an independent arbitrator, and suggest Professor Joad.

"Sack The Lot"

Their case is briefly this. "Sack us and you sack the lot." If all

writers of bunk are going to be suspended for the duration of the war, Hannen Swaffer should go first and with him all the gossip writers, diplomatic correspondents, military experts and political commentators and editors who have been writing bunk ever since

the war began, and some of them a long time before that."

Why should the astrologers be victimised? They claim that they are as truthful, as honest, as accurate as the other feature writers in the papers, or as any of the gentlemen on the staff of the Ministry of Information, or the B.B.C.

How many of these experts were right about Poland, Finland, Russia, Norway or France?

His Future And His Past!

If, as a result of Hannen Swaffer's remarks, the newspaper bosses discuss the question again and decide to suppress the astrologers, Hannen Swaffer can look out. They will be prepared not only to produce his horoscope and to foretell his future, but also to look up his past.

Not only are the astrologers prepared to argue that they are as truthful as the other contributors to the press. They add that their forecasts and predictions are as good as those made by the prominent politicians from the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet down. In fairness to the astrologers they ask that the prophecies of the politicians made in the early days of the war should be looked up too.

Libyan Cameo

What The Battle Of Tanks Revealed

Two months of bitterly contested fighting in Libya have won us our first land victory against the Germans in this war.

By Alexander Clifford

We began our offensive in Libya with numerical superiority over the enemy in tanks. We had slight inferiority in man-power. And we had unquestionable supremacy in the air. But that is only a crude statement of quantity.

When two forces are evenly matched as these were, it is quality that counts—quality of the men, of machines and planning. Tanks were the key to all vital fighting. Mr. Churchill revealed that we began by finding ourselves gunned out. The German heavier tanks have 4 1/2-pounder or six-pounder guns, while all our tanks out here have 37-mm. two-pounder guns. It is like pitting destroyers against cruisers. It means that our tanks have to begin every battle by a sprint under fire before they themselves can fire back.

Device Evolved

As the campaign developed, our tank brigades evolved a technique for coping with this problem. Twenty-five-pounder guns beautifully handled by crack artillery units were used to engage enemy tanks at any range over 1,000 yards. They would keep the enemy constantly on the run while our tanks race ahead until they could bring their two pounds to bear. Time and again this technique worked. But at best it was only a makeshift. No one could have watched those first 14 days of tank fighting without becoming convinced that we must fight the German six-pounder tank guns with British six-pounders or something bigger.

Gawky But Useful

Of their class the British and American tanks we used were first rate. The new British cruiser tanks have thoroughly pleased the men who have been fighting in them: They slap them affectionately and talk about them as you would talk about your favourite horse. There could not be any higher recommendation.

Those gawky old-fashioned-looking American tanks have been a success too. They call them "Honeys," and this is what the Brigadier commanding told me about them: "They are swell! Their speed and nimbleness are grand: so is their armour-plating. I have seen the Honeys take six direct hits and still stay in action."

An All-Sweeping Gun

There are a number of minor adjustments and alterations which still need to be made, however. And there is one other point: our tanks use petrol and so they are much more liable to catch fire than the Diesel-oil-burning German tanks. Our tank men made the best of all this and fought superbly. They finally beat Rommel by sheer fighting skill and courage backed by good British and American materials.

As regards guns, our 25-pounder swept all before it. It is an agile, accurate and reliable weapon that artillerymen love. The enemy produced nothing to touch it. The Germans' most successful weapon was their powerful 88-mm. all-purposes anti-tank gun. When dug in at well-chosen camouflaged emplacements, it was something for our tanks to avoid.

The Cinderella among the armoury in this campaign was the

(Continued on page 22)

HINDI BOOKS

RAMA KRISHNA CHARITAMRIT, by Pandit Lalli Prasad Pande. pp. 192.

This is the life of Parama-hansa-Rama Krishna, the greatest saint of Bengal. The author has collected his material from all the authoritative books: Bengali, English and Hindi. This great saint had infused new spirit in the spiritual life of Bengal in particular and India in general. The book gives the detailed biography of the saint and the most important part of the book is the chapter dealing with the spiritual discourses and the teachings of the saint.

B. D. V.

MAHAN APARADHI, by Rajeshwar Prasad Sinha. pp. 204.

This book gives the story of an adventurous dacoit who uses all the scientific modern methods to baffle the attempts of the detectives to trace him. Pande, the robber, is helped by his wife Savitri and the chief Detective Mr. Mukerji has been depicted as a great expert in finding out all the tricks of Pande. In an episode the author shows that the jealousy of a woman can go to any length in getting rid of the rival woman, the beloved of her lover.

B. D. V.

MRITYU KIRAN, by Rajeshwar Prasad Sinha. pp. 192.

This book is of great interest in this age of blood-thirsty war. A scientist invents a ray of tremendous power of destruction which he uses in the annihilation of his enemies. but a young man comes forth to give him a check in his devellish actions. He (the young man) is in love with a beautiful girl. The author tries to impress upon the minds of the readers that such destructive agencies can be given a bold resistance if some sane persons come into the field and prepare themselves to do some sacrifices for the good of the world.

B. D. V.

ABHISARIKA, by Narotham Prasad Nagar. pp. 205.

This novel is based on the frailty of the woman's heart. Charles who was a doctor marries Emma who is a slave of her emotions. She begins to play the game of love with the other friends of the doctor, and plays ducks and drakes with her husband's money. When she finds herself in deep waters from where she cannot extricate herself she commits suicide. The doctor also repents over his indifference and dies broken-hearted. This novel will serve as an eye-opener for those persons who take life very lightly.

B. D. V.

MAUPASSANT KI KAHANIYAN, translated by Ila Chandra Joshi. pp. 188.

This is a collection of seventeen short stories of Guy de Maupassant, a great French novelist of the 19th century (1850 to 1893). He is at his best in his short stories which stamped him as a writer of marked ability and a keen observer of human emotions. In Hindi there have been some other collections of Maupassant's stories but this book contains only those stories which have been generally accepted as the best of the lot: viz., Garland, 'Son' of a Padre Wonderful Love, The Circus Queen, The Unfortunate, etc.

B. D. V.

PRITHWI KA ITIHAS, by Surendra Balupuri pp. 199

This is a history of the world, which is based on authentic books in English, Hindi and Bengali. The author has taken great pains over selecting his material and putting it in a connected form. There are eleven chapters dealing with the birth of the Earth, the evolution of man, ancient India, the history of the Jews, times of Buddha and Sikandar, history of Rome and Carthage, the growth of Islam, New World, Japan and the last great War. The book will be useful for the students of "World History."

B D V.

CHAKRA-BHEDA, by Mahavir Prasad Gahmari, pp 280.

This is a novel full of romantic adventures. The death of Mr. Lal was covered with a thick curtain of mystery because his wife had left the home just after his death. The people naturally believed that she had eloped with Mohanlal who was a great friend of this couple. The conjectures of the man in the street are painted with a ludicrous pen. But the detectives were at work and their labours in the end, found out the true culprits and Mrs Lal turned out to be a chaste lady, though not without many trials and tribulations.

B. D. V.

ADHUNIK JAPAN, by Surendra Balapuri, pp 182.

This book gives a detailed account of the modern Japan which is trying to come into lime-light in these days by following the misleading foot-steps of Hitler. The author traces the history of this country since 1683, when it was not better than any other country of that period. The causes of the phenomenal progress in the various fields, viz. political, economic educational rural uplift, social, etc., are given in detail. The story of the emancipation of women is interesting.

B. D. V.

Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks

"Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in Madras," by Syed Sha Ali Hussain, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association. All-Indian Co-operative Series Vol. IX. Price Rs. 4.

Land Mortgage Banks have long been recognised all over the world as the most suitable agency for supplying long term credit to the agriculturists. Land credit institutions of various patterns—Co-operative corporative or State agencies—have been organised in European countries as long back as the seventeenth century and similar institutions have been organised in other countries also. They have assisted the farmers in supplying long-term credit on easy terms for such objects as land settlement, improvement of lands development of rural industries, dairy farming and substituting old debts carrying heavy interest charges.

In India, the experiments at organising land mortgage banks are comparatively of recent date, the first land mortgage bank having been organised in the Punjab in 1920. Though land mortgage banks were subsequently organised in several other provinces, credit for successfully organising these institutions goes to Madras. The Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank was organised in 1929, and within a short period of twelve years or so, it has built up sound business running into lakhs. At the end of the year 1941, the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank had loans of Rs. 241 lakhs outstanding from some 119 primary banks and had debentures outstanding to the extent of Rs. 243 lakhs. The soundness of the business can well be judged from the fact that there had been absolutely no arrears in the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank, while arrears in the primary banks formed only an insignificant percentage of their business. The working of land mortgage banks in Madras is taken as a model by other Provinces in India.

Mr. Hussain, by publishing a book on "Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in Madras", has supplied useful material to the students and workers in the field of mortgage banking in India. The book was the subject matter of a thesis for M. Litt. degree of the Madras University. Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, the President of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association contributes a foreword to the book, while Prof. P. J. Thomas, the Chairman of the Handloom Industry Committee contributes introduction to the same.

Mr. Hussain has covered the ground well as regards details as well as general matters. In the first chapter he deals with the problems of rural credit and discusses, at length, various experiments made in Madras province in organising land mortgage banks. Details about the working of primary land mortgage banks as well as the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank find place in Chapters two and three while the fourth and last chapter deals with the general principles and problems affecting the working of land mortgage banks. Though the book essentially deals with land mortgage banks in the Madras Province, it contains information which will be found useful to the workers in this field in other provinces also. It may as well inspire others to carry on further research work in this important branch of rural finance.

QAUMIYYAT AUR BAIN-UL-AQWAMIYYAT. BY MUHAMMAD QASIM HASAN, B.A. PUBLISHED BY THE MAKTABA-E-JAMEA, DELHI. CROWN 8 VO. PP. 162, CLOTH-BOUND RE. 1.

The book under review contains 10 chapters and it deals with the rise of nationalism and inter-nationalism in all parts of the world. The book seems to have been written after a careful study of some of the most important English books on the subject. It is one of the books written under the five-year plan of the Maktaba and readers interested in politics will find it interesting as well as informative. The Makataba deserves congratulations on enriching the political literature of the country.

"B."

DAINIK JEEWAN AUR MANOVIGYAN, by Ila Chandra Joshi. pp. 194.

This book deals with the human psychology. The writer has made his name as a great thinker and in this book he has suggested ways and means to combat some diseases of the human mind like Psychesthenic, etc. The most topical chapter is that dealing with the harms of ambition, wherein the author has given the example of Hitler, and has proved that his ambition is a kind of a fell disease. In the latter part of the book the author has given hints how the family life of a man and woman and his children can be happy and how they can go forward on the path of perfectness. The author has given some useful hints by following which one can make one's daily life happy and useful.

B. D. V.

MERA SANGHARSH, translated by Ganesh Prasad Dwivedi. pp. 174—6.

This is the translation of the "Mein Kampf", autobiography of Hitler. It is needless to say anything about it.

B. D. V.

SOOR SANDARBHA, by Nand Dularay Vajpayi, M.A. pp 164.

This is a selection of the best poems of Soordas, the greatest Hindi poet. In the preface there is a critical exposition of the language used by Soordas in his poems, and the introduction gives the salient points in the historical development of Brij Bhasha. The poems deal with the chief events of the life of Lord Shri Krishna. The meanings of the difficult words have been given in the footnotes which have enhanced the usefulness of the book. This handy collection will be welcomed by all lovers of Soordas.

B. D. V.

YUDDHASAMBANDHICHE NAKASHE (Marathi) (Maps in connection with the War) published by Oxford University Press, Bombay, price As. 3.

This is a small pamphlet in the series of 'Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs' published by the Oxford University Press. It contains about 15 maps in connection with the present war collected from Mr. J. N. Baker's revised edition of An Atlas of the War. The translation into Marathi of the geographical positions of the different maps is done by Mr. S. R Tikekar.

KARTAVYA BHUMITI (Marathi) by S. G. JOSHI, Sangamner, price As 8.

This small booklet on Practical Plane Geometrical Problems is written by Mr. Joshi who is a teacher in Petit High School, Sangamner, and is meant for students appearing for the Government Drawing Grade examinations and also High School students.

EK SATYA VIR KI KATHA, by MAHATMA GANDHI, price anna one, pp. 40.

This is the translation of the life of Socrates and the exposition of his arguments. The greatness of this philosopher who died as an offering on the altar of truth would invite the attention of every reader to the thorny but fragrant path of truth.

SONE KI MAYA, by KISHORI LAL MASHRUWALA. price one anna, pp. 61.

This book-let deals with the importance of currency in the life of a nation in general and of the villagers in particular. The author's diagnosis of the disease which is eating into the vitals of the Indian farmer must be read by every Indian who has the welfare of his land at his heart.

Constructional Geometry

Mr. G. B. Kanitkar has prepared and Mr. Keshao Bhikaji Dhavle has published a book called CONSTRUCTIONAL GEOMETRY for the use of the Matriculation students. It makes a useful text book and the price of 12 annas is reasonable. Constructions are a bug-bear of many but they need not be so if this book is carefully studied.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL

Commemoration Volume

In commemoration of its Golden Jubilee which the Rajapur High School celebrated last month, it has issued a special commemoration volume containing interesting and detailed information about the institution since its inception. The volume also contains reminiscences by past students like the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and a number of encouraging and appreciative messages.

The institution which was founded at Rajapur—a Taluka town in the Ratnagiri District which is famous as the most poverty-stricken among the other Districts of this Presidency—in the year 1890 in a small hut with three teachers and about 30 students. In the year 1903, the school was able to house itself in its own small building. In 1912 the school was made a full-fledged High School. In 1913, it sent 8 students for the School Final and Matriculation examinations of the University of Bombay out of which 7 students passed the examinations. In 1924, the local Committee which used to manage the affairs of the school hitherto, handed over its responsibilities to a newly constituted body consisting of leading local pleaders and merchants, called 'Rajapur Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' which was duly registered in 1927 under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860.

Rao Saheb D. J. Kulkarni (then Mr.) a young and enthusiastic graduate joined the school in the year 1912 and put new life into the institution. Due to his tireless efforts, the school has been able to occupy the present position which is certainly creditable and worthy of all praise. The school today owns a decent building of its own, a Science Hall with all the necessary apparatus, an Industrial School and an Agricultural School which was started in 1929 and recently named after Narayan Topiwala as the Narayanrao Topiwala Agricultural School. This school was visited by H. E. the Governor last year and he expressed his appreciation about the work done by this school.

In 1940-41 the school had 341 students on its roll with about Rs. 3,209 income derived from fees and Rs. 4,131 received by way of grants (Government and others) etc. while the expenditure for the period was Rs. 18,413, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,073. It is the ambition of the authorities to have a building of their own for residential purposes for the students. By way of a small increase in the fees of students, the authorities have been able to meeet a portion of the deficit. And they need funds for building a Hostel for the students which is an immediate necessity. The need is quite just and we have no doubt the charitably disposed public will readily come forward to respond to the needs of this deserving institution. The volume is profusely illustrated.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the school, a Special Number of "Ratnadeep", the school's magazine has been issued. It contains several interesting and entertaining articles, stores and poetical pieces, mostly contributed by the students themselves.

S. R. K.

THE ARYAN PATH

Editor: SOPHIA WADIA

Principal Contents for February

LITERATURE IN ITS CHANGING MOODS—By B. J. Wadia.

MORALS AT THE CROSSROADS IN THE U. S. A.—By Hervey Wescott.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BUDDHA IMAGE—By O. C. Gangoly.

THE FAMILY VS. THE STATE—By M. N. Srinivas.

JESUS CHRIST: Glimpses of His Life and Mission II.—The Call—By Ernest V. Hayes.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 8

SINGLE COPY As. 12.

Editorial Office: "Aryasangha" Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

Managerial Office: Ganpule Building, Rao pura, BARODA.

PARTNERS IN BUSINESS

A Short Story

By S. MUZUMDAR

Of man's fundamental fears the sensation that all support is slipping away from under his feet is the gravest. This applies both to the physical sensation and the mental realisation of such utter helplessness. Countless young men and women who cross the thresholds of our universities suddenly realise that there is nothing to stand upon outside those glamorous shelters and the drop is into a sheer bottomless abyss.

Anand Mohan graduated from the Madras University with second class honours in English to find to his dismay that the world was a dead iron wall and his little feeble dull lance of education was unable to tilt against it and work even a tiny dent of small opportunity.

The poor fellow felt at times that he had evolved by himself and was not born of parents, because they died before the dawn of his intelligence. His aunt brought him up and he never knew how from the slender village property she could squeeze enough for the existence of two souls and yet provide for his expensive education in the city.

It is the shortest possible journey from hope to despair. Mohan could not wait an hour for making a living but there was no choice but to wait and wait indefinitely for something to crop up unexpectedly. From within the building of the university all the high perches of office seemed amazingly near and accessible, but a year's loafing out of it convinced him that even the pettiest of jobs hung very distantly on the top of Gauri Shankar defying his breathless graduated treads. One could be born to a throne but not born to a job. Every one of them that seemed to be vacant called for experience and specialisation but Mohan was only a specialist in the art of vagabondage and he ever receded far and farther from everything which like a mirage had seemed near.

There was no more help to be had from a college stipend, but his poor aged aunt continued, God alone knew how, sending him twenty rupees as usual of which sum half went to the sending of futile applications for seemly jobs strewn all over the Indian continent, with the other half he managed to live, just how they only know who live in the magical and elastic world of dire distress and poverty.

Birds of such a feather gather together before newspaper offices and in free reading rooms to snatch a rare opportunity from intriguing advertisements. Mohan would daily make a pilgrimage to the outer wall of "The Day's Hopes", and jot down on an odd sheet of paper anything which to him looked like a beacon light. It was a tragedy already with students in despair, and the tragedy became all the more painful when in this hungry assembly one could discern a woman who had also pinned her faith in education for leading an independent life and who also ran the competition not only into male jobs but also into the characteristic male despair.

For several days Anand Mohan observed a newcomer of a young girl stand at the fringe of the crowd, and as it dispersed, scan the advertisements and jot down notes. She could be handsome but some canker inside her was apparently eating away into her vitals making her pale, fidgety and her look grossly irritated with the world. Mohan's own hands were pretty full with the smoke of the ruin which they call the world, what if a comrade was smothered in it!

One afternoon Mohan was making a fresh scrutiny of the advertisements while the girl was standing at the edge of the pavement facing the street. Suddenly he espied a new advertisement calling for a joint application from a married couple to take charge of a village school recently established by a generous landowner. The pay was higher for the wife than for the husband, perhaps in deference to the softer sex, and a free lodging was to be provided for both. He took it down casually and as he turned to look blankly at the street the coiffeur on the neck of the girl appeared to him like a solemn burden upon her back, for an unknown reason the outline of her form was imbedded in his gaze.

In the night, while he was writing a few fresh applications an idea suddenly suggested itself to him. He leaped out of his cot in sudden exhilaration; perhaps at long last his Maker was taking pity and was bringing him something. But he cooled down as suddenly as his plan had a big but in it. He paced the room in great agitation for the rest of the night and became impatient to kick the hours of the following day into the afternoon.

From two o'clock he began to pace the pavement outside the news office till at last it struck four and the day's paper was hung up on the wall. Yes, the advertisement was still there. His eyes roamed over the street, into the mouths of adjoining lanes and smaller avenues for a woman's form clothed in a saffron sari to appear. Agitated, Mohan balanced himself on the see-saw of hope and despair. Suppose she didn't turn up, suppose she had got a job overnight, and supposing again she was ill! God only knew in what crowded depths of Madras she was hidden!

Mohan's rehearsal thinking went on at a terrible pace as he scanned the ten corners of the earth. Suddenly from a nearby street appeared that interesting saffron speck, as appears the morning sun in all its glory. As the girl came nearer Mohan felt nervous, his lips became parched; the speech he had rehearsed in his mind for hours disappeared from his knowledge. As she stepped upon the pavement with a frown on her face Mohan lost his grip over himself.

Minutes passed and the girl stood waiting. Mohan took his courage in both hands and approached her from behind. He walked to and fro several times as something stuck in his throat, and his veins throbbed at the temples.

—Ahem, he coughed, ahem; please madam; listen to me madam!

The girl turned back and looked at him with self-protective frowning eyes.

—Ahem, he said again. If you don't mind, I wanted to speak to you about an advertisement, and—and a plan! There's a job for you.....

—Who are you? she asked in a voice of distrust.

—A fakeless graduate looking for a job.

—I can't give you one, can I?

—Ah! no. Didn't I say there is one for you and me!

She gazed at him in silence.

—Will you come to that park for a moment and let me tell you about it?

She made a movement to accompany him. He did not turn back or speak till they reached a lonely bench in a corner.

—Kindly be seated. She sat down at the edge of the bench as if ready to flee away instantly. Her big toes began to fidget in the loops of her sandals.

Mohan gave her the advertisement. It is like this, he began to say. I am a graduate and I think you are also one. I have been hunting for a job fruitlessly for a whole year now, and things have come to such a pass that if I do not find one soon I shall have to throw myself into the sea.

The girl's gaze seemed to soften and kindle in sympathy at once but she remained silent.

—This village school of the advertisement seems to be my last hope, but I have no wife as I am unmarried. The opportunity of getting a job has narrowed favourably down because of that condition. There won't be many with a wife to go for it. My idea was,—you see, my idea was, if—if we could manage a little drama, of course, if you also are desparate like me, we can play the make-believe husband and wife, and we can be saved—

His listener blushed deeply. Mohan gathered courage as she didn't protest or flare up.

—You see, it's just a business arrangement. We live under one roof, that's all, and outside the house keep up face, somehow,—you think over it, and, say, you let me know to-morrow at this hour, but the sooner we apply for the job the better.

—Where do you live? Her silence had melted.

He gave her his name and address and asked,—supposing you let me know yours and allow me to call on you to-night to know your mind.

—My name is Meenakshi, but you needn't call. I do not know you, and I am living with friends who wouldn't like a stranger to call on me.

Despair and want are queer teachers. The preposterousness of Anand Mohan's plan did not appear to Meenakshi as she also was desperately placed and living upon the unwilling kindness of a friend. Mohan passed a sleepless night and indulged in waking dreams and much wishful thinking as if thirty rupees per month would take him to his coveted land. If he built castles in the air at the time, it must be said that he assigned no room in it to his prospective partner.

Anxiety and pressure of need were no less acute with Meenakshi. Mohan had not to wait till the next afternoon, for the very next morning a boy knocked at his door and delivered him a message from Meenakshi,—Agreed; please send the application. From this messenger Mohan learnt that Meenakshi lived a few blocks away in an adjoining lane. He prepared a joint application and had it signed by his business partner in the afternoon and sent it along. Both of them kept on visiting the wall of the "Day's Hopes", but became complete strangers to each other again.

In a week Mohan received a letter of appointment from Rangdas, the wealthy zamindar of Mudunuru and the proprieter of the private scool. They both arranged to get away forthwith.

In the train to Bezwada Meenakshi remained in the female compartment and Mohan in the male though he had looked forward to travelling together and discuss future plans as regards their make-believe life. But this was not to be; his partner remained as distant and stony as before. They alighted from the train the next morning and got into a bullock cart to cover the twenty miles to the village. From this journey Mohan took charge at least of their luggage and in a way ordered Meenakshi about. He warned her in whispers that the cart driver was the zamindar's man and he shouldn't get suspicious about their real relation.

Rangdas was apparently a generous old man. He and his affable wife received the tired and dust-laden 'couple' with an open heart and within five minutes of their acquaintance behaved like old relatives. Fortunately for Mohan and Meenakshi they were transferred to their quarters by the side of a rivulet at some distance from Rangdas's residence after they had washed and dined. The proprietors did not cause them a first embarrassment by asking them to stay in his house for the night. He sent them away with the smiling remark—'two is always good company'.

The lodging had two living rooms, a kitchen and a pantry besides a lovely little verandah facing the rivulet. It was in a sequestered corner of a garden owned by Rangdas and was very congenial for any sentiment to grow. The two went there in silence tired and very heavy with sleep. But the first uneasiness came when they found that somebody in the meanwhile had made but one bed. Both blushed in the semi-darkness of the room. Mohan shut the door and hastily spread his own bed in what was arranged with some furniture as a sitting room.

Problems were bound to arise in such a queer situation and they did by the dozen one after another causing great embarrassment to Meenakshi and some fun to Mohan. The next morning Meenakshi appeared washed and fresh but she avoided Mohan's eyes though he was wanting to speak to her.

—You see, Mohan scratched his head, —it's about this business of a home fire. The smoke shouldn't identify us two as separate. What about the cooking? We couldn't really afford a cook! I am ready to do my part but that would look rather suspicious!

—I do not cook for strangers, the other replied.

—Why strangers! We are at least business friends, aren't we?

Meenakshi's eyes suddenly filled with tears. Mohan said, let it be. I shall do the cooking.

He made himself busy in a smoky kitchen. In a while Meenakshi suddenly ran to him.—They are coming, she cried, the zamindar and his wife; let me be here. And without further ado she sat down before the oven and Mohan went out to receive the guests.

—We came over to see what the new couple were doing, billing and cooking as usual, or doing something worldly to keep body and soul together. The old man laughed aloud; his wife had entered the kitchen already.

Work in the school was not very exacting. There were about one hundred and fifty small children of both sexes and two old teachers. Meenakshi and Mohan prepared new routines with the help of Rangdas and divided the work. In a month the school was running famously and the number of students began to increase on account of the diligent care taken by both the new teachers. Rangdas himself was overwhelmed with enthusiasm at this initial success and began to talk and plan about extending the school to the middle standard. His relation with Mohan and Meenakshi became closer and affectionate every day and he began to address them both as his grandchildren. As a privilege the old couple exercised some liberty of speech and began to tease the teachers affectionately now and then, as newly married couples are frequently teased by privileged relations.

With the peace of mind of a regular job the health and spirits of both improved rapidly and Meenakshi grew positively handsome and attractive. In the school she was sprightly and pleasing but as soon as she entered her home she put on her stony reserve and her accustomed measured distance. She busied herself in the kitchen or read in her own room while Mohan would sing to himself or be unwillingly spading and hoeing in his small garden of vegetables and flowers. He would often feel like going out for a stroll with Meenakshi or at least have some idle talk with her, but she was inexorable and always ensconced in a hard shell of self-defence. She would turn a stony glare even when Mohan complimented her for some delicious cooking.

But playing at wifehood is a dangerous game. One cannot play with fire and yet refuse to be scared and singed. Meenakshi alone knew whether Mohan's association was influencing her mind or not. She had not relaxed, as we have observed, in treating the poor fellow roughly and reminding him by her ways that he was nobody to her. Though outwardly, when in company, she would keep up a very plausible appearance and look at and speak to Mohan in a manner which could be taken to have other meanings than a mere business partnership. Mohan would store in his mind each such look or each such word and would marvel at Meenakshi's ability to play a dramatic double role.

Old Mrs. Rangdas had become very intimate with Meenakshi though she was unable to penetrate her cautious and alert defences. One day she caught Meenakshi surprisingly unwares.

—Meena, I wanted to ask you, why do you dress like a maiden?

Meenakshi shivered as if caught by a sudden chill, but she steadied herself in a moment and said sweetly with all possible ardour in her voice and look.—It is a vow grandma. Last year he became seriously ill with typhoid and so I promised to Shiva to dress like a maiden when he got well.

—But why should you sleep in separate rooms? That's too bad; have you had a tiff?

The same evening Rangdas caught Mohan and lectured him on tiffs and how to square them up neatly. As Mohan returned home he laughed at Meenakshi's discomfiture and quite enjoyed the situation. He hoped ardently that she would get entangled inextricably.

But as soon as he reached home he found Meena flushed in the face and her eyes red with weeping. I am going to resign this job to-morrow, she said, and return to my fate. You trapped me and have made my life intolerable. I won't stand people coming to me and asking me why I dress like a maiden..., she sobbed again, and why I do this and do that.

—You see, this game had certain risks, said Mohan, you were grown up enough to see it at the time.

—I was desparate; there was no one to help or support me.

—The position will be the same if you go away.

—I don't care. It is better to be a beggar than to live this life of shame and insult.

—Why should it be like that? You are old enough to get married and so am I. We have done some apprenticeship at this married job. I at least find it very interesting. Why not make it a real and wholetime one?

—How dare you? Meenakshi burst out weeping again.

Mohan waited for some time for the weeping to subside. When Meenakshi got up to go away he said, let me clear out, Meenakshi, things will be easier for you then. I am sure old Rangdas will keep you on. I had once made up my mind to throw myself into the sea. The rivulet yonder is nearer and perhaps deep enough for me. Your status now is queer—neither maiden, nor wife, nor widow. From to-morrow the people of

(Continued on page 22)

Anxious, exacting days are sure to take it out of you. If you feel you can go no further get some PHOSFERINE. This splendid tonic will put back into your system what overwork has taken out of you —strength, energy and vitality.

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

MUCH WORSE BEFORE BETTER!

JANUARY, 30.

It would not be amiss to say that the world's attention was centred more on the parliamentary debate in Britain than on any particular theatre of war during the last week.

A certain amount of backstairs intrigue had been going on among some sections for the last few weeks, as was openly asserted by Mr. Pethic Lawrence in the House of Commons. To this whispering campaign in Britain, (while the Prime Minister was away in America), have been added the outspoken and at times strident criticisms and demands from Australia as the Japanese menace began to stare that so-long-safe continent in the face. All this had undoubtedly resulted in considerable uncertainty and even perplexity in the public mind about the way things were going.

Mr. Churchill was quick to perceive this state of affairs and he imperatively demanded a vote of confidence to sustain him. It was not merely because of the disasters of the past. "It is highly probable that we shall have a great deal of more bad news from the Far East: it is because things have gone badly and worse is to come that I demand a vote of confidence." The Premier gave an elaborate defence of the conduct of war and reaffirmed his unshaken faith in ultimate victory in spite of the present set-backs for which, he dramatically announced, "I am the man that Parliament and the nation has to blame."

Foregone Conclusion

That Mr. Churchill would receive the vote of confidence in an overwhelming measure was a foregone conclusion. This does not mean, however, that the explanation given by the Premier for the tragic developments in the Pacific satisfied everybody in every way. The loss of the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse", for example, even now appears to many as an inexcusable and colossal bungling, notwithstanding the Premier's stout defence of the ill-fated Admiral Tom Phillips—Mr. Churchill's loyalty to his colleagues and subordinates being proverbial.

The oustanding outcome of the debate has been the categorical assertion by the Prime Minister that there is no question of regarding the Pacific war as a secondary operation." Mr. Churchill assured the House that reinforcements were being steadily rushed to the Far East both from Britain and the United States. "All the forces which have been sent were, of course, set in motion within a few days, some within a few hours of the Japanese declaration of war." While the Prime Minister was confident that the combined strength of the democracies would prevail in the end, it would be a slow and painful process in view of the strategic advantages at present seized by the Japanese. He asked the House to be prepared for very heavy punishment yet.

The warning was pertinent. For the Japanese "circus" is still going strong in the Pacific. It is now within a bus-ride of Singapore. After the occupation of Batu Pahat and the successful landings at Endau, the main body of Japanese forces is barely fifty miles away from the great naval fortress. A strict curfew is being imposed in Singapore and the civil population of the coastal area of the island is being evacuated. There is no doubt whatever that every inch of the way will now be stubbornly defended, though the lack of aerodromes—the Japanese are constantly straffing the aerodromes in Sumatra—will seriously affect the defence.

Achilles' Heel

In Burma the Japanese drive to the Gulf of Martaban is said to be in a state of suspended animation, though there has been considerable air activity during the last few days. General Wavell paid a visit to this front recently and fresh Chinese forces are being rushed there, the safety of Burma being vital to the security of the Burma Road, the life-line of China.

One of the most cheerful aspects of the fighting in Burma is the severe toll that the R. A. F. and the A. V. G. are taking of the Japanese air force. It was revealed at Chungking that the American Volunteer Group had shot down 180 Japanese planes since the outbreak of the Battle of the Pacific to the end of the last week. Since then at least fifty more bombers and fighters must have been destroyed, the score for one day being cent per cent, while yesterday 12 out of 40 enemy aircraft were destroyed without a single casualty among the defenders.

Considering that Japan is estimated to have a strength of only 2,000 front line planes, the above figures indicate that the Achilles' Heel of Japan will be found in her air force—and that, too, in the near future. It must be remembered that Japan is fighting simultaneously on seven or eight fronts against four great Powers and she cannot afford to suffer losses like anything in the present ratio. She has opened her brilliant offensive mainly on the strength of her air force and it will be a poetic justice if she meets her end through its ultimately inevitable weakness.

Severe Jap Loss

General MacArthur has more than deserved the spontaneous tribute paid to him by Premier Churchill in the House of Commons. How gallant his defence has been in the face of overwhelming odds has been revealed by President Quezon of the Philippines, who notes that the Japanese have so far occupied only about a third of the Island's total area and that Constitutional Government was still operating in the remainder. This means that five Japanese divisions are tied up in this area and will remain so for some considerable time to come.

The Japanese, however, are in a hurry and they cannot afford to tarry to consolidate their hold at any one place before striking at another. During the last week they have made further landings on the west coast of Borneo. There is some mystery, however, about the main objective of the great convoy, which was heading south through the Macassar Straits. Was it headed straight for a frontal attack on Java, where General Wavell's headquarters is situated? Such a project should not beyond the bounds of possibility considering the great hazards the Japanese High Command has undertaken and the brilliant results it has so far achieved.

Be that as it may, it was here that the Allies have inflicted the first serious reverse on the enemy. According to the Sydney Radio, 46 Japanese warships and transports have been so far sunk. This is excellent and it must be remembered that this is only the first of the series of disasters, which Japan is bound to suffer as the A. B. C. D. Powers get into their stride. The process of paralysis will be slow but it will be inescapable for Japan.

Rommel's Come-back

The Battle of the Western Desert has provided one more surprise and General (now Field-Marshal) Rommel has again staged a brilliant come-back. Benghazi has now changed hands for the third time and it is obvious that considerable reinforcements have now reached Rommel in spite of the vigilant watch of the Mediterranean Fleet. It is also likely that some Australian forces may have been transferred from Gen. Auchinleck's Command in view of the agitation in Australia. Whatever that may be, in the words of a Cairo Correspondent, "there is no disguising the fact that Rommel has this time caught us, if not with our trousers down, at least with our braces imperfectly fastened."

It is evident that the back of the Axis army in Libya is not broken yet and the fact that reinforcements are being rushed there in spite of heavy losses on the way is significant in more than one context. In the first place, it draws one's attention to Malta and, in the second it indicates that Hitler's grand strategy of a gigantic pincer attack on the Middle East is yet a factor not to be forgotten.

In Russia, the German forces are withdrawing—according to Stalin's order! That the Nazi High Command is getting apprehensive over this continued retreat is evident from the fierce counter-offensives launched by German troops in several sectors. Moscow claims to have repelled all those attacks with heavy losses and that the Red Army is making steady progress. It does not seem, however, to have occupied Velikiye Luki, which means Leningrad is not yet completely relieved.

Miraculous as is the Russian recovery, a glance at the map ought to have a sobering effect upon those who have begun to halloo before the Soviet is out of the woods.

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

PRODUCE STATISTICS OF STOCKS

Holkar Govt.'s Order To Store-Keepers And Dealers Of Foodstuffs And Fuel

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 30.

In order to remain in touch with the stock position in the market in respect of grains of all kinds including pulses and gram, fire-wood, charcoal, rice and sugar, the Government of Maharaja Holkar have passed orders that the merchants dealing in the above mentioned commodities and holding stocks of 5 manis (mani—5 maunds) or more should furnish statistics of stocks held by them on the 1st of every month from 1st February onwards as well as purchases made by them of each commodity and sales during the month.

In the city of Indore, the merchants will have to supply the above information to Commissioner of Commerce and Industry, and in the Districts to the Amin of the Pargana not later than the 7th of every month.

RELIEF MEASURES IN GWALIOR
Efforts to Control Famine

GWALIOR, Jan. 31.

With a view to allay distress and to provide means of livelihood to the famine-stricken Ryots, the Government of the Maharaja Scindia have recently granted various relief measures. Large suspensions in the realizations of revenue and rent in the villages have been sanctioned on a scale proportionate to the amount of damage sustained.

Similarly, suspensions have been granted in the realization of arrears—viz. Muzmi and Mulki.

In about 17 Parganas and Tappas of the State execution of Revenue decrees has been ordered to be stayed till the end of December 1942.

Further relief measures include the distribution of Interest-free Taqavi and other loans in the affected areas aggregating to Rs. 50,000 repayable in 3 years. Constructions of two tanks in the Sabalgarh Pargana at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,80,441 have also been sanctioned as Famine Works. With these constructions nearly 3,350 Bighas of soil is expected to be irrigated.

Alleged Forced Labour Of Adivasis By Forest Dept. In Umbergaon

(From Our Correspondent).

UMBERGAON, January 30.

Some Adivasis from Ambali and other villages were utilised to hew timber in September, 1941, by the Forest Department in Udhva range. They worked for 4 to 5 days but no payment was made upto 16th January, 1942.

Contractors are made to make weekly payments and the D.F.O. has authority to fine a contractor upto Rs. 100 but the very D.F.O. takes months to make payments to labour employed by his department.

The Government is therefore requested to make inquiries as to when and at what the payment is made by the Forest Department in North Thana.

Safety Committee For Bangalore

BANGALORE, Jan. 31.

The constitution of a City Safety Committee consisting of the President of the City Municipal Council and nine councillors, one for each division, to advise and assist the public in regard to A. R. P. matters, shelters, evacuations, police bundobost, control of prices of essential commodities and other allied matters, is among the subjects to be discussed at a special meeting of the City Municipal Council convened for February 4.—A. P.

STATE TAZIA TAKEN IN IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION.

GWALIOR, Jan. 28.

After lasting for ten days the Muharram celebrations came to an end today when the immersion of the State Tazia took place this morning. The Tazia was taken to 'Karbala' in an imposing procession which consisted of Sardars, officials and infantry, cavalry and artillery detachments. Last evening also, the State Tazia was taken round the city in an impressive procession. The routes were lined by a great number of spectators while large crowd had collected on house-tops and balconies.

During the last ten days, every evening, officers and staff of the various State Departments went to the 'imambara' and laid out 'jhankis' in front of the Tazia, depicting their outstanding activities or landscapes in miniature. 'Mercias' or mourning songs in honour of the martyrs were recited by well-known reciters.

N. C. MEHTA PLACED ON SPECIAL DUTY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I. C. S., at present Secretary, Industries Department, United Provinces Government, has been placed on special duty in the Commerce Department of the Government of India in connection with purchase of sugar for the British and Allied Government, it is learnt here.

The Wheat Commissioner, Mr. Y. N. Sukthanker, it is learned, will informally discuss with the provincial and state representatives to the Price Control Conference questions relating to the difficulties of wheat supply.—A. P.

N. W. R. Passenger Service Curtailed

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

To conserve the supplies of coal for vital war traffic and transportation of commodities essential for the economic needs of the country, the General Manager of the North Western Railway announces curtailment of over seventy passenger services on different sections of the Railway.

The announcement foreshadows further reduction in service if the supply of coal does not improve.—A. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

LODHRA

A BOON TO WOMEN

A Splendid Remedy for the disorders of women.

A Powerful Tonic for promoting ladies' health and happiness.

Available at all Chemists:

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:

D. M. VOHRA,
9, Vithaldass Road, Balakidoss Building, Bombay 2.
1940|3, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

Manufacturers:
KESARI KUTEERAM LTD.,
Royapettah, MADRAS

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

245. ASTROLOGER.

Know your Future, Whole Life Reading date to date with full explanation of Horoscope Rs. 5|- Send birth-date, time with Postal Order. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (15697)

227. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Inspectors|Agents throughout Bombay Presidency and Native States Districts. Consolidated salary Rs. 70-40. Lucrative prospects. No business guarantee. Apply Divisional Manager, National Investment Trust Bank & Allied Agencies, Ltd., Belgaum. (15694)

846. INVESTMENTS

Success guaranteed. Earn Rs. 126. with guarantee by my Forecast with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days (Fee Rs 10) see M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, opp. Thomas Cook, 'Phone 34151. (15718)

MISCELLANEOUS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exastly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (15719)

16

SIXTEENTH WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG!

A DRAMA OF EVERY HOME

SUNRISE PICTURES' Smash Hit!

"GHARKI LAJ"

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES on THURSDAY at 1-15 p.m.

PROFESSIONALISM IN TENNIS

NOVEL SUGGESTION BY L. BROOK-EDWARDS

L. Brooke-Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, who has been a stout exponent of 'Open' Tennis Tournaments in which both amateurs and professionals can participate freely without any restriction whatsoever, has now come out with a novel suggestion. In fairness to him, and to give my readers a correct view of what he has in mind, I must quote him fully. He says, "I wonder if you would discuss with your Council or some of your Councillors, the real questions that are now to be considered as regards large tournaments. The rules that we are supposed to work under were framed when players who played tournament tennis were either of the leisured class, or had jobs that let them play or practise every day. Now-a-days one either works and gets a little tennis, or plays tennis and does not work. In the latter case how to live?"

ECONOMIC POINT OF VIEW

Brooke then proceeds: "Some players have earned incomes on which they can subsist, and a few certainly been so exist without incomes earned or unearned, although how they do this I cannot tell. From an economic point of view, the club holding the tournament supplies the courts, the stands and the other facilities, and the players their skill. In the past the club paid for the facilities out of the gate, and devoted the rest of the income to facilities for tennis for its members who had not the skill to play in tournaments. Players other than those who were club members received thus, nothing in return for their skill which made up part of the value of the tournament, but, possibly, it was considered that they also belonged to clubs who would benefit, without return from the skill of certain members of the club holding the tournament in question. At any rate the players did not expect to benefit by their skill.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

"Under modern conditions, this can no longer be worked out in this manner, and it does seem that a player whose skill attracts the gate deserves a return. I would like to see tournaments invite certain players on the basis of actual expenditure incurred plus a certain percentage of the net profits to the winner, a lesser percentage to the runner-up, and a percentage also to the semi-finalists who lose. This would encourage the players to put up a good show and stop all nonsense about high payments to players, as, if anyone thought he was good enough to demand a large payment as 'expenses', he would be told to come along and win the first prize."

SPECIAL TOURNAMENTS

Possibly the tournaments would be limited to sixteen with two rounds to eliminate twelve players — eight in the first and four in the second round —and then the four who were left to play each other. This would give three very good matches on each of the final days, and enable the prizes to be first, second, third and fourth.

"Unfortunately, we have to be careful, for if we do this too openly our players would be barred by the other great associations of the world from competing in the American, British and other 'Amateur' Championships, where the leaders get far more than any player in this country has ever dreamt of asking!"

AN AMATEUR'S EXPENSES

"In America the players of my generation have mostly resigned from all connection with Association activities in disgust at the hypocrisy that permits the leading players to take up to Rs 2,000 a week for competing in tournaments, yet enforces all sorts of penalties on lesser lights who are never going be of use in the Davis Cup and make trifling mistakes in interpreting rules. I feel that this really harms the game in that the officials that do get in really do not care about tennis—many of them have never played—but are simply the type that likes to be on committees and show itself at tournaments wearing large badges."

A STAGGERING SUGGESTION

In conclusion Brooke says: "Those of us who have enjoyed tennis while it was still an amateur game should do all we can to guide it along the best possible lines now that it has become a profession." One may be staggered at the suggestion of the Honorary Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A. He practically suggests that the provincial associations should overlook the amateur rules and run tournaments particularly for the financial benefit of the leading players in the country. I do not know how this can be done without offending the International code. Brooke is also aware of the difficulty. Consequently he would have the payments to the players made "on the quiet."

ABSOLUTELY WRONG

I am afraid this would not do for a national or provincial organisations. Whether India or her players come under the ban of the International Federation or not, we should not encourage in this country what is absolutely wrong in principle and practice. I am one of those who fully agree with the view that there is nothing wrong in making an honest living out of the game. All those who devote all their time, energy and intelligence in the pursuit of the game must be paid for their skill and their prowess, so that they may live as comfortable a life as any other professional man or woman. This is allowed in cricket and football. And there is no reason why it should not be permitted in tennis.

OBTUSENESS OF RULERS

Owing to the obtuseness of the rulers of tennis in Britain and America, who practically control the International Federation, professionalism has remained under a ban, so much so that an amateur player is not permitted to play with a professional even in an exhibition match let alone a tournament! The reason for their doing so is that nobody should make money from the exhibition of their skill. But how are the players to live, if they have no source of income? It was all very well when the game was restricted to the upper classes who had plenty of money and enough of leisure. Things have changed now. The game is now more popular among the middle classes, who have neither the money nor the time to spare for its free and unrestricted development.

LOSS TO SPORT

All are engaged in the pursuit of a comfortable living. It is not possible for one to devote the best part of his energy and intelligence in another profession or occupation and then be highly proficient in tennis or any other branch of sport. Time would not permit it either. Many people in their student days direct a good deal of their attention to tennis or some other game. They attain a high degree of skill and make a name for themselves. But when their student days are over, they have to leave sport to itself more or less and bend their energies towards their callings. They are almost lost to sport. In this manner many a promising player—may be geniuses—has gone into the wilderness.

THE PROBLEM

There is no doubt many will follow their footsteps in the future. But there are some who are keen on pursuing the game till the end of their days. They are anxious to put their heart and soul into the game and try to raise it to the highest standard possible for them. How are they to do it if they cannot support themselves and their families? The International and national bodies would not help them. They have no objection to paying them handsomely—as much as Rs. 2,000 a week—for "expenses" for participating in a tournament. But they would not allow them to make a living of it. No sooner do they try to capitalise their skill they are boycotted totally.

VAIN APPEALS

The authorities keep a blind eye towards the surreptitious breaches of the amateur rules by the leading players, but they would not tolerate an open revolt. In consequence players like 'Bill' Tieden, Fred Perry, Donald Budge, the late Mlle Suzanne Lenglen, Miss Alice Marble, Mrs. Dorothy Little (nee Round) deserted the ranks of amateurs and became professionals. Others are following and would follow in the future. Amateur tennis is poorer by their desertion. The rulers of world tennis are still unmoved. All the appeals to throw open some of the existing tournaments to professional players, or to inaugurate new ones permitting amateurs and professionals to play together have so far gone in vain. That is a great pity.

HOPES FOR FUTURE

Times are, however, changing. I have no doubt the war will leave a different world altogether. All these narrow ideas of "Castes" professional and amateur, is sport would vanish. The restrictions imposed on players, whether financial or social would go. Those who wish to make a living from the game would be permitted to do and those who wish to revel in it for the love of it would be free to "cross racketes" with so-called professionals. That would be the best for tennis and the tennis players. When the time comes, I am sure the A.I.L.T.A. would make every effort to persuade the International Federation to this view. I do not think the question of professionalism has become so urgent in India at present, although I do feel the necessity of helping our prominent players as much as possible. Our tournament committees do whatever they can for them. Undoubtedly more needs to be done to stabilise their financial positions. But I do not see how, under present conditions, they can be improved.

TENNIS AT PATNA.

PATNA, Jan. 27.

A number of good matches were witnessed this afternoon in the Bihar Lawn Tennis Championships. The match between C. Barker from Bangalore and B. N. Dey was well contested. Dey led four-one, in the first set, but Barket managed to level up at five-all and then clinched the set at nine-seven. Another interesting match was that between N. Sen and Ahad Husain which the former won after losing the first set.+A. P.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS

LAHORE, January 30.

The 47th Annual Athletic Sports of the Punjab University commenced at Lahore today. Thirty-three colleges from all over the Province are taking part in the meet.

Public Notices

WANTED

CLERKS and STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing pay Rs. 61|- p.m approximately plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Overseas allowance admissible to candidates required to serve overseas.

Qualifications:—

Age—17 1|2 to 41 years.
Physically fit.

Matriculates or men upto Matriculate standard; previous office and typewriting experience desirable. Chances of promotion excellent.

Apply in person or writing to the nearest:—

Technical Recruiting Office. Staunton Road, Poona.

Technical Recruiting Office, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.

Technical Recruiting Office. Mhow, C. I.

(7138

YOU MUST SEE

PRAKASH'S

BHARAT MILAP

HINDI

BHARAT BHET

MARATHI

MAJESTIC CINEMA

TIME:—2-45 p.m.
& 5-45 p.m. (Hindi)
8-45 p.m. (Marathi)

Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee: at 11-45 (a.m.) (Marathi)

ADVANCE Booking at the Theatre from 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. Daily.

BY J. C. MAITRA

News From All The War Fronts

Battle Of Singapore Begins

Indian Units In Benghazi

Attempt To Break Through At Night

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

A 'communique' from British G. H. Q. on Saturday states: "There is no change to report in the situation round Benghazi. Further information reveals that after fiercely contesting the possession of positions covering the town for nearly forty-eight hours against considerable odds our seventh Indian Infantry Brigade decided to break through on the night of January 29th. By that time the enemy had established themselves astride the road leading north from Benghazi to Tocra in spite of the efforts of the Fourth Indian Division to dislodge them and also at Regima on the road leading from Benghazi to El Abiar. Full details of the progress of this operation are not yet available but so far two columns of the brigade have rejoined our main forces.

In the Msus area our mobile columns continued throughout the day to engage the enemy whose patrols again withdrew on making contact. Our fighters again carried out protective patrols over our troops while others successfully attacked the enemy's lines of supply.

Many enemy transport vehicles have been destroyed or damaged and many casualties inflicted on enemy personnel by the ground strafing tactics of the Imperial Air Forces in Libya during the last few days, says the Air Ministry. Over one hundred vehicles were accounted from dawn to dusk in incessant raids. Hurricanes, Tomahawks and Kittihawks covered a wide area in forays.

An R. A. F. Middle East 'communique' issued to-day states: "Throughout Friday our fighter aircraft continued their protective patrols over our forward forces in Cyrenaica. Other fighters attacked enemy supply lines between Sirte. And Ras El Aali destroying several barges at the last named objective. During Thursday night our bomber aircraft effectively raided concentrations of enemy motorised forces at Jedabya and in the neighbourhood of the town.

All Forces Withdrawn From Mainland

ISLAND TURNED INTO FORTRESS

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Johore Causeway has been successfully breached. Our forces fighting in Southern Johore were successfully withdrawn during the night to the Island.

General Pownall in a message states the battle of the main land has been ended, and the battle of Singapore has begun.

MOULMEIN EVACUATED?

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

During the night our small force defending Moulmein beat off all attacks till dawn. The enemy suffered heavy casualties during this close range fighting. Fighting continued during the day and our troops have now withdrawn over the Salween river after removing all stores and equipment from Moulmein.—A. P.

QUISLING RAJ FOR NORWAY

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Quisling will to-morrow (Sunday) receive the title of Prime Minister and the State of War between Germany and Norway will be officially declared as ended, according to the "Aftonbladet" quoted by the Stockholm Correspondent of the Norwegian Telegraph Agency. Quisling's powers will be midway between those of the Chief of State and Prime Minister.—Reuter.

"DEFENCE" RELEASES IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

It is understood that the Burma Government have ordered the release of U Ba Win ex-Mayor, U Ba Thi, ex-Finance Minister, and U Ba Hlain, Labour Leader, all Members of the House of Representatives, who were detained under the Defence of Burma Rules.

It is further understood that the question of the release of U Ba Pe, ex-Home Minister, and U Ba U, ex-Revenue Minister, is under the consideration of the Ministry.—A.P.

ALL TROOPS WITHDRAWN

It is stated in authoritative circles in London that so far as is known all British Troops have been successfully withdrawn from Malaya peninsula on to the island.

The causeway connecting the mainland with the island is three-quarters of a mile long. As it is built of solid rock and concrete it would be difficult to destroy the whole of it. The causeway is about sixty feet wide with both roadway and railway running across it. There is a small opening operating something after the manner of a tower bridge—for the passage of small craft. The Johore strait which runs between the mainland and the island has a depth of six to eight fathoms.

"Our Island Fortress"

The Far East War communique issued in Singapore states: "Last night, in accordance with pre-arranged plan our forces which had been in operation in southern Johore were withdrawn into the island of Singapore. The enemy made little effort to interfere with this operation. The Johore causeway was successfully breached. The Royal Navy and R. A. F. co-operated.

The General Officer Commanding in Malaya states: "The battle of Malaya has come to an end and the battle of Singapore has started. For nearly two months our troops have fought the enemy on the mainland who has had the advantage of great air superiority and considerable freedom of movement by sea. Our task had been both to impose losses on the enemy and to gain time to enable the forces of the allies to be concentrated for this struggle in the Far East.

To-day we stand beleagued in our island fortress, our task is to hold this fortress until help can come as assuredly it will come. This, we are determined to do. In carrying out this task we want the active help of every man and woman in the fortress. There is work for all to do. Any enemy who sets foot in our fortress must be dealt with immediately. Enemy within our gates must be ruthlessly tweeded on. There must be no more loose talk and rumour mongering. Our duty is clear. With firm resolve and fixed determination we shall win through."

Resistance In Borneo

BATAVIA, Jan. 31.

The Netherlands East Indies troops continue to resist in the Balik Papan area of Borneo and even in the city itself.—Reuter.

Guerillas Do Their Bit

Nazis Lose More Towns In Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

Guerilla forces played a vital part in the capture of Kholm on the river Lovat, two hundred miles south of Leningrad.

Learning that Red Army main forces were marching on the town, eight Guerilla detachments on the night of January 17-18 were concentrated at the approaches to the town and quietly began its occupation. Four hundred engaged the German garrison, one thousand strong, in eight hours street fighting, the majority of them being armed with weapons captured from the Germans. Two battalions of Nazi reinforcements urgently sent up were intercepted by 150 Guerillas in a village outside Kholm and held up for several hours. Fighting continued until the afternoon when the Guerillas withdrew, leaving a completely disorganised German defence and greatly facilitating the occupation of the town by the Soviet main force.

FIERCE SOVIET ATTACKS

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

Soviet troops on the Kalinin front have crossed an unnamed river and approached a town of great military importance, reports the "Red Star" correspondent. Fighting for the town is in progress.

In the Leningrad sector the German Radio admits fierce Soviet attacks near a railway junction.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR LENINGRAD.

More food is now coming into Leningrad as the result of successful Soviet drives east and south-east of the city, states the Mayor of Leningrad Mr. Popkov writing in the "Izvestia". The sufferings and privations of the citizens of Leningrad, he says have drawn strength from the justice of their cause. Enemy hoped to strangle Leningrad by famine but by careful distribution and husbanding of fuel and factory and food supplies the city has been able to carry on.

NAZI CLAIMS.

Saturday's German High Command communique states, "At several points of the eastern front German, Italian, Rumanian and Slovak troops again inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repulsing local enemy attacks and in their own offensive and shock troop actions. In the area north-east of Kursk a counter-attack by German infantry and mechanised fighting troops under the command of Major General Breith resulted in complete success after several days of fighting. An enemy force of several divisions and armoured units which had penetrated into the German lines was defeated with heavy losses for the enemy and thrown back eastwards

Rangoon Raided Thrice

Moulmein Attacked From All Sides; Japan's Air Losses

RANGOON, January 31.

Rangoon had three air raid warnings since morning and our fighters were seen patrolling at a great height.

Their successes this week seem to have inspired in Japanese pilots such respect for their destructive capabilities that it is believed that at least in the first two raids no contact with the enemy could be established, the enemy turning back at a distance after dropping a few leaflets. Official details are awaited.

There was nothing of importance to report, says a Burma Civil Defence communique covering the 24 hour period ending 6-0 in the morning, adding that the situation in the districts is normal and in Rangoon there is a splendid supply of essential labour.

MOULMEIN ATTACKED

According to the Rangoon Radio, combined Army Headquarters and R.A.F. communique issued this afternoon states:—Yesterday Moulmein was attacked heavily from all directions. The first attack was beaten off in the morning. But the second offensive had to be counter-attacked to restore the situation by the small force of troops in Moulmein. The enemy suffered heavy casualties during the close range fighting. Fighting continued during the day, and our troops withdrew over the Salween river, after removing all stores, etc. Enemy infantry attacked the city, but the air offensive was chiefly directed against Martaban.

At 9.5 a.m. to-day an air-raid warning was sounded in the Rangoon area. At 10.25 a.m. Moulmein was bombed. No damage to property or civilian casualties were reported. At 12-45 p.m. a second air-raid warning was sounded in the Rangoon area. Martaban was bombed, but no details are to hand. During the day our aircraft reconnoitred enemy territory. During the two warnings, no enemy aircraft appeared over the Rangoon area.

JAPAN'S LOSSES

With the certain destruction of twelve enemy machines on Thursday the total of confirmed Japanese losses since Jan. 23 when renewed daylight attacks were attempted on Rangoon area is 52 aircraft. In addition eleven were probable losses and many others severely damaged. Our losses during the same period, including one missing in yesterday's operations in enemy territory, are six machines with one pilot safe.

Unofficial but reliable estimate that Japanese losses in pilots, airgunners, etc., since the beginning of air battles over Burma are about 300.

Siam Warned

In a special message to the Siamese people last night a spokesman broadcasting from Rangoon said, "not only your Government has allowed the Japanese to occupy Siam but it has declared war on America and Britain. This means that in the fullness of time your country will be attacked by the Chinese descending from mountains in the north and Burmese, British, American and Indian armies on the west and south. This is a terrible position in which your Government has placed you".—A. P.

ON PHILIPPINE FRONT

Enemy Attempts Frustrated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

A War Department Communique today (Saturday) states:

Philippine Theatre: There was sporadic fighting on Battaan Peninsula during the past 24 hours. Determined enemy attempts at infiltration through our lines were frustrated. Some Japanese prisoners were taken. Practically no hostile air activity was noted. There was nothing to report from other areas."—Reuter.

JAP. GENERAL OUT TO SAVE 'NEEDLESS BLOODSHED'!

Request To Gen. MacArthur For Surrender Ignored

PLANES DROP LEAFLETS URGING U. S. C.-IN-C. "TO SAVE LIVES OF YOUR TROOPS"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The War Department 'communique' discloses that the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines asked General MacArthur to surrender to save Americans "Needless bloodshed" General MacArthur ignored the request.

The Japanese demand to General MacArthur to surrender was made on January 10, the War Department communique discloses.

It was contained in leaflets dropped over Bataan lines by Japanese planes.

The leaflets which were signed by "the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces" said, "The end is near" and asserted "You have already cut rations by half."

They told General MacArthur to send a mission to negotiate an armistice and expressed the hope that "Your wise counsel will so prevail that you will save the lives of your troops."

The Japanese Commander has since been identified as Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Commander of the Fourteenth Army.

The War Department says that Japanese planes are now re-distributing leaflets with a message printed on the reverse side calling on Filippino soldiers to surrender and saying "General MacArthur has stupidly refused our proposal."

According to the communique the leaflets were written in stilted schoolboy English containing many errors and only provoked mirth among the Filippinos.

The communique also says that of the 428 army officers and men were wounded at Pearl Harbour and 230 are already back on duty.

It adds that there is nothing to report from other areas.—Reuter.

RAID ON SINGAPORE THIS MORNING

A message from Singapore timed 7-30 a.m. says there has been considerable enemy air activity over Singapore this morning but no news has been received of any bombs being dropped or of damage or casualties.

The casualties on Thursday were 12 dead and 150 injured. Friday's casualties were 94 killed and 256 injured.—A.P.

ENEMY PLANS TO ATTACK SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, January 31.

The position disclosed in Friday's communique seems to be that at least in the central sector of the Johore front near Kualai, where the enemy is apparently exerting the greatest pressure, he is less than 25 miles from the world famous causeway connecting Johore Bahru—the seat of the Johore Government where stands the Sultan's palace which has been visited and admired by thousands of tourists—and the Island of Singapore

In the Eastern and the Western sectors the Japanese are apparently still about 45 and 40 miles respectively from Johore Bahru Sedenak, where heavy fighting is reported, is eight miles north-west of Kulai. Fighting reported in the Pontian Besar area brings the Pontian coastal district back into news, since the Japanese had falsely claimed weeks ago to have effected landings at Pontian Kechil, some five miles to the south.

At Pontian Kechil, the main road hugging the shores of the Straits of Malacca branches in to join the main central Johore north-south road, leading to Johore Bahru and the causeway

The Japanese will obviously try to push inland along this road, since the terrain of Pontian area, which they would otherwise have to traverse, is largely comprised of fresh water tidal and mangrove swamps, interspersed with numerous inlets, creeks and rivers, which it would be difficult to cross, especially in the face of a stubborn enemy

Thus does fighting go on along the three roads in the west, centre, and the east converging on the causeway leading to the island fortress.—Reuter.

JAP. LANDING ON AMBON ISLAND EXPECTED.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31.

A Japanese attempt at landing on Ambon Island in the Netherlands East Indies is expected on Saturday according to the Commonwealth Air Minister Mr. Drakeford, who states "our reconnaissance planes sighted a Japanese convoy on Friday north of Ambon Island.

This morning enemy aircraft made a number of raids on the Ambon Island aerodrome and an attempt at landing is expected later to-day.

Last night our aircraft made a fourth attack on Rabaul following the Japanese landing there. All our aircraft returned safely. Our reconnaissance to seaward continue."—Reuter.

"Annalist" wirtes:—

The Japanese advance in Malaya has now brought them within 18 miles from the Singapore causeway. They will soon be within the range of the heavy guns of the fortress.

Although the Japanese have superiority in numbers, it is doubtful whether they are supplied heavy siege artillery but, of course, in modern warfare the dive-bomber practically takes the place of the heavy gun and what is more, is capable of greater precision. It will not be easy for the Japanese to repeat tactics which proved so successful at Hong Kong.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TANKER TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Navy Department announces that the tanker "Rochester" of 6,836 tons was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast and abandoned.

Survivors were picked up and are being brought to an east coast port.

"Rochester" was owned by the Socony Vacuum Oil Company. The crew abandoned the ship five minutes after being hit. The number of survivors is not stated.—Reuter.

3,000 ENEMY LORRIES CAPTURED AT LOZOVAYA

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

Soviet troops continue to advance on the southwestern and southern fronts, according to the "Pravda".

Incomplete figures of material captured by the Red Army at Lozovaya include the 3,000 lorries, 21 guns, 50 trench mortars and 100 machine-guns.—Reuter.

NIGHTLONG OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Soviet midday communique states "there were Nightlong offensive operations against the Germans".

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

"Annalist" writes:—

News from Russia is of further brilliant successes on the south-western front. Marshal Timoshenko's forces have reached a point only 50 miles from the Dnieper.

He appears to be by-passing Kharkov, the great industrial centre of the Ukraine and striking directly for Dniepropetrovsk where the important railway junction is extensively used by the Germans in their supplies for the Don Basin.

Soviet claims of bigger losses inflicted on the German air force suggest that the weather has been clearer, permitting greater activity in the air.

Four big towns are now closely menaced—Kharkov, Orel, Briansk and Velikiye Lugo. It will be interesting to see which falls first into Soviet hands.

Roosevelt's Abiding Faith

Our Lives Are Dedicated For Better Future

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

"WE HAVE ABIDING FAITH IN THE FUTURE—DEFINITE EXPECTANCY THAT WE ARE GOING TO WIN THROUGH TO PEACE WHICH WILL BRING WITH IT CONTINUING PROGRESS AND SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS IN OUR EFFORTS FOR SECURITY AND NOT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HUMANITY", DECLARED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN A NATIONWIDE RADIO BIRTHDAY ADDRESS.

Expressing gratitude to the nation-wide celebrations the proceeds of which are devotable to the fight against infantile paralysis, President Roosevelt declared: "In the midst of world tragedy, in the midst of sorrow, suffering, destruction and death, it is natural for most of us to be given happiness on a birthday or a feast day'. 'Is not the word happy a bit out of place just now.' That was perhaps my predominant thought this morning. Yet the day itself and evening have brought with them a great reassurance which comes from a deep knowledge that most of this world is still ruled by the spirit of faith, hope and charity."

Comparing the way "our enemies" dealt with help or relief and the 'very different basis' on which "the United nations of the world" put these things, President Roosevelt said of the totalitarians "with them the rule comes from the top." It is done only on the order of the ruler. It is carried out by uniformed servants of the ruler. It is based in a great part on direction, compulsion and fear and rulers are concerned not with human beings but as mere slaves of the state—or as cannon fodder.

The fight against the disease of infantile paralysis has proven beyond doubt that the way democracy works—the voluntary way—is efficient and successful".

DYING FOR BETTER FUTURE

President Roosevelt declared: "The lives of all of us are now dedicated to working and fighting and, if need be, dying for the cause of a better future—a future that belongs to our little children".

"Even in time of war those nations which still hold to the old ideals of Christianity and Democracy are carrying on the services to humanity which have little or no relationship to torpedoes or guns or bombs. This means very definitely that we have abiding faith in the feature—definite expectancy that we are going to win through to peace which will bring with it continuing progress and substantial success in our efforts for security and not for the destruction of humanity. Our enemies must at this moment be wondering—if they are permitted to know what goes on—how we are finding time during the grim business war to work for the cause of little children. For under the enemy's kind of Government there is no time for or interest in such things, no time for ideals, no time for decency and no interest in the weak and the afflicted".

FUND IN AID OF CHILDREN

President Roosevelt announced that part of this year's fund would be specially devoted to soldiers' and sailors' children, who have become victims of infantile paralysis.—Reuter.

12,000 PARTIES ON ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY

Dances To Be In Aid Of Infantile Paralysis Victims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

President Roosevelt spent his sixtieth birthday on Friday working harder than ever.

Since the war broke out on December 12, the President has scarcely been out of Whitehouse—and he relished travel.

His personal physician, Rear Admiral Ross MacIntire, says that the President is in a fine physical and mental fettle for a man of 60.

In more than 12,000 parties and dances to-night throughout America, the nation is celebrating the birthday of the most famous person to overcome tht handicap of infantile paralysis.

The proceeds of to-night's balls will be spent on helping other victims of the disease.

In the capital a galaxy of Hollywood film stars have helped to celebrate the anniversary.—Reuter.

UNITY, GREATEST NEED OF THE HOUR

Everything Possible Will Be Done To Strengthen Pacific Front

LONDON, January 31.

The value of national unity is emphasised by the 'Daily Telegraph' in an editorial today on 'The Pacific Front.'

Australia's desire that Washington shall be the headquarters of the Pacific Council has met with no objection in London and it is expected that Washington will be chosen, says the 'Telegraph', which adds, 'We may anticipate that there will be no difficulty over the Council's scope and powers.

The British people are in full sympathy with Australian claims to take an effective part in the strategic direction of the war and the preference of Australia and New Zealand that the Council should work beside the Washington Chief of Staffs Committee is understood and appreciated.

Australians have been given a signal proof this week of the unity of the British Parliament and people in the determination that everything possible shall be done to strengthen the Pacific Front. They can count upon the most cordial co-operation of our Government and of public opinion here to obtain the utmost benefit from changes in the imperial organisation.—Reuter.

"SYDNEY MIRROR" ON COMMONS VOTE

SYDNEY, Jan. 30.

Commenting upon the Commons debate and pointing out the Allied cause finds inspiration in Mr. Churchill's great personal qualities, the "Sydney Mirror" states the tone of the debate clearly indicates endorsement by the Commons of Mr Churchill's leadership but not by any means 100 per cent endorsement of his strategy nor Britain's war effort.

It is clear, however, the newspaper says that Australia's insistence upon the importance of South-western Pacific in the great scheme of Allied strategy has borne results. The shakeup has been all to the good as weaknesses have been exposed and can now be repaired.

Mistakes have been uncovered and can be rectified, says the "Mirror."—Reuter.

ROMMEL'S SERIOUS OFFENSIVE

Enemy To Use All Forces To Get Across Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 31.

"Annalist" in his military commentary says:—

It is apparent from German and Italian Communiques that the enemy did not take many prisoners or much booty at Benghazi.

British covering forces appear to have withdrawn to the north-east along the coastal road. It is also significant that the enemy are now also complaining of weather as impeding their operations.

They have, however, had success which is indisputable but they are still up against strong British forces which are contesting their advance eastward.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that General Rommel's advance is not merely a counter-offensive to upset the British organisation and plans but a serious methodical offensive backed by all the resources that the Axis partners have been able to get across the Mediterranean. As Mr. Churchill said, he may find Cyrenaica a constantly gathering sore.

NORMAL WORK RESUMED IN RAND GOLD MINES

JOHANNESBURG: Jan. 31.

Normal conditions were restored today in all the Rand Gold mines affected by yesterday's explosions. All the mines, it is stated, are working to full capacity.

Several arrests have already been made in various parts of the country in connection with the explosions.—Reuter.

70 P. C. Of Nazi Army Still Horse-Drawn

LONDON, January 26.

It may not be generally known, for example, that as much as 70 per cent of the German Army is still horse-drawn, and included in the headquarters section of every normal infantry platoon is a two-horse waggon, says 'Times' special correspondent.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 15, 1998
Muslim: Moharrum 14, 1361
Parsi: Amardad 30, 1311
Sunrise 7-15 a.m. Sunset 6-30 p.m.
Hightide 0-18, 12-03. Lowtide 6-22, 18-00.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Sergeant York" 3-15, 6-30 & 9-30
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
REGAL—"It Starts With Eve" 4, 6-30 & 9-30
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lydia" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Father Takes A Wife" 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prem Veer" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 & 9-45. Matinee 1.
EDWARD—"Devdas" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Down Argentine Way" 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chandan" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SWASTIK TALKIES—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee 12-30 p.m. to-day.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 3, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m. Sunday 11-45 a.m
CAPITOL—All-Star Non-Stop Variety Revue 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m. Matinee 11-45 a.m.

CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BYCULLA CHARKHA CLASS: There will be a free Charkha Class in the D.C. Committee's office from to-day (Sunday) between 9 and 10 a.m. (S.T.).

STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE: Under the auspices of the Ruia College Students' Music Circle, there will be vocal concert by Miss Vatsala Kumtekar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: A public meeting will be held to-day at 8-30 a.m. in the Karnatak Sangh Hall at Sanzagiri Sadan, opp. Majestic Cinema to mourn the loss of late Sir P. Raghavendrarao.

RADHASWAMI SATSANG: Shri Baba Somnathji Maharaj will discourse on the "Divine Principles" at the monthly congregation of Radhaswami Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Worli Corner. Bombay 18.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Reincarnation" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

GHATKOPAR STUDENTS' UNION: Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. Gunvantrai Acharya will deliver a public lecture to-day at 9 a.m. at Gurukul High School hall

BOM. YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCN.: "Democracy is suited to India" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall.

LATE MR. TRASI GOPALRAO: In memory of the late Mr. Trasi Gopalrao, there will be a 'Kirtan' by H.P. Bapubua Hyderabadkar to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Kanara Saraswat Hall, Talmakki Wadi, Tardeo.

GOKALIBAI PUNAMCHAND P. HIGH SCHOOL: The prize distribution gathering of the above school, Vile-Parle, will be held at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the School premises (Dadabhai Rd.), under the presidentship of Sir Shantidas Askuran.

PRAVRITTI SANGH KHADIA MANDAL: Under the joint auspices of the above societies Sjt Pravinchandra Ruparel will give a discourse on "Hamari Rashtrabhasha" (Our 'lingua franca') in Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, to-day at 5 p.m. Sjt. Kantilal Joshi, M.A., will preside.

S.N.D. THACKERSEY KANYASHALA: The 17th anniversary and social gathering of the Shala will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m. (S.T.) at the New West-End Cinema Theatre, Lamington Rd., when Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji will preside and Mrs. Pranlal will distribute the prizes.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: The Silver Jubilee celebration will take place today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on the University grounds, Carnegy Rd., when Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will preside and deliver his address

VISHWAKARMA PANCHAL MANDAL: The 1st annual meeting of the V.P. Mandal will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. at Hira Bag C.P. Tank. under the presidentship of Mr V M Vedak.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA: M. R. Gopalacharya of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will deliver a lecture on Geet at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B. B. and C I. Rly.).

BOM TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION: There will be an informal meeting of all the members of the Union and other clerks working in textile mills in Bombay at Parel High School. Parel to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

THAIPOOSHYA MAHOTHSAVAM: Shri Subramania Puja Association will celebrate the final day of the above Uthsav at the South Indian Bajana Samaj to-day. There will be a procession starting from the Samaj at 7 a.m and the usual Panakapuja at 9 p.m.

DR SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN IN CITY: Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan arrived by the Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) at 9-25 a.m. on Saturday. He was received by Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, the Chancellor of the Women's University, Lady Thackersey, Mrs. Shardabai Vyas the Registrar D.R.K.M. Jhaveri D.B.H.T. Kaji and others He presides at the Silver Jubilee Main Function of the Thackersey Women's University to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

Women's University Party To Radhakrishnan

To meet Sir Sarvapally Radhakrishnan, the Chancellor, the Senate and members of the Silver Jubilee Committee of the Shreemati Nathibai, Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University gave a garden party on Saturday afternoon at the University Garden. A large gathering of prominent citizens was present.

Hussain Numbers

On the occasion of 13th Centenary of Imam Hussain's martyrdom, the "Dunya", a Gujarati periodical edited by Mr. Sadeck has published a special illustrated number. The number contains several articles dealing with the life and martyrdom of Hussain and messages from prominent Indians. The "Isnashri", a Gujarati monthly and "Huseini Paygham", an Urdu weekly, have also issued readable special numbers to celebrate the occasion.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: There will be a weekly programme to-day at 10-30 a.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall, at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, when Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari will deliver a lecture on the successful tutor in Indian music.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. B. N. Wadekar.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Buddha Society a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. V.M. Kaikini, in the hall of "Ananda Vihara" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "The place of Lord Buddha in the Evolution of Aryan Civilization."

JAMA'AT-UL-MUSLIMEEN, BOMBAY: The first lecture on "Guidance of the Quran in the Present Situation" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the hall of the Jama'at, Bhendi Bazar Jn., Wazir Building, 2nd floor, Room 19.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: To-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., in English, on "Bhagawat Geeta" and at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., in Hindi, on "Teachings of Bhagawan Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa."

A.R.P., GHATKOPAR: Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar A.R.P. Committee Dr. Dhirajlal N. Daftari will commence a class in First Aid to-day at 9 a.m. in Ramji Asar High School, Ghatkopar. The class will be continued on Wednesdays and Sundays at 8-30 p.m. and 9 a.m. respectively at the same place

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE FINALS: The Junior and Senior Finals of the Parel Hockey League will take place to-day, at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel at 4 p.m. between Bom. Distt. Police v. St. Xavier's College 'C.' 5 p.m. Senior final between B.E.S.T. Sports Club v. Bombay City Police. Dr. J.A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY DAY OF LATE SJT. MOTIBHAI N. AMIN: On the occasion of the third death anniversary day of late Sjt. Motibhai N. Amin, a retired Asstt. Curator of Baroda State Libraries, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, Dhobi-Talao. Sir Manilal B. Nanavati will preside.

MOTOR DRIVERS' MEETING: A meeting of all the private motor drivers in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Bombay.
The procession of the private motor drivers in Bombay, which was to be started from Azad Maidan to Congress House, has been cancelled.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION AT HANGING GARDEN: The weekly spinning demonstration of this week will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hanging Garden, Malabar Hill. Those Satyagrahis and other spinners who can conveniently attend this demonstration are requested to be present with their Charkhas and slivers at the above place in time.

KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM: Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Seva Sangham a public meeting of the Malayalees of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the Sangham Night School, Congress House to give a send-off to Dr. K.B. Menon. Dr. P.S. Nair, the President of the Sangham, will preside.

"BOMBAY DEFEND INDIA WEEK" POSTPONED
The Bombay Defend India Week Committee at a meeting held at Government House Bombay, on Friday decided that the week should be postponed from February 27 to March 8 until later in the year.

HINDI CLASS: The Hindi Class will be conducted from Feb. 1 twice a week on Sundays and Wednesdays only at the 'F' Ward Distt. Cong. Committee's office, Vahidina Mansion, Parel. Those who have enrolled the names should attend the class at the above address on Sundays from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. and Wednesdays from 7 to 8 p.m.

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhangad) will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall, Wassoodew Bhuvan, 2, Laburnum Rd., Gamdevi, from 4 p.m. when Sri. H. Shanker Rau, B.A., C.I.E. will deliver a discourse on "Nandanar, the Harijan Saint" in English

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCN.: The annual general meeting of the members of the above association will be held in the K.B. Divecha's Town Hall, Thana to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.)
Under the auspices of this association an elocution competition will be held in the Town Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. Principal Dawood, B.A. (Cantab), B.T. (Aligarh University), will preside.

PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations towards the funds of the Institution are acknowledged:
FOR ENDOWMENT FUND:—From a Zoroastrian lady, for opening an account with Trustees of Parsee Panchayet and for utilising income thereof, for providing injections free of charge to very poor patients of the Hospital, Rs. 5,000; Out of income of Seth Ratanji F. Ginwala's Charity account (No. 728). Rs. 500.
FOR THE GENERAL FUND:—Trustees of Trust Deed made by Bai Naja J. Boyce, for opening an account in name of Bai Gulbai D. Chothia, Rs. 1,000; and for opening an account in the name of Mr. Ardeshir D. Chothia, Rs. 1,000; From poor-boxes placed at Hospital, Rs. 415-13-9; From poor-box placed at the Seth Hormasji Wadia's Fire Temple, Rs. 498-5-3 From poor-box placed at Seth Cawasji Banaji's Fire Temple, Rs. 415-12-6; Anonymous, in sacred memory of the late Bai Bhanbaiji Sorabji Ghadiali (for endowment fund), Rs. 500; From a Parsi donor (for endowment fund), Rs. 300; From her dear relations, in memory of late Bai Bachubai J. Patel, (for endowment fund), Rs. 101; Trustees of Seth Sorabji M. Sethna Charity Trust, Rs. 100. Including items less than Rs. 100, the total acknowledged Rs. 10,278-14-9.

MARWAD LOK PARISHAD.
At a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Third Session of the Marwar Lok Parishad the following office-bearers were elected:—Sjts. Zoomar Malji Badjati, Chairman; Mool Chandji Vaidya, Secretary; Mohan Lalji Golecha, Joint Secretary; Swami Chain Das, Propaganda Secretary; Jath Malji Vaishnav, Treasurer.
Preparations are in full swing and workers are touring the District to collect the fund. The First All-Rajputana States' Workers Conference will be held at Ladaun at the time of the above session. Sjt. Jai Narainji Vyas General Secretary of the All-India States Peoples Conference, is in correspondence with Sjt. Gokul Bhai Bhatt. in this connection.

THIRD REFRESHER COURSE
The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society, write:—
The third refresher course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology for the general practitioners during the Easter holidays provided sufficient number register their names with the Society before Feb. 21. Particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Empire Automobile Building, Queen's Rd. Bombay 4.

VANITA VISHRAM: Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan will visit the Vanita Vishram on Monday at 11 a.m.

The dead body of a person (45) which was wrapped up in white cloth bag was found floating in the stream off Mazagaon Pier
No external marks of injury were visible on the body. The Coroner recorded a verdict 'as a case of sea burial' since no evidence was forthcoming.

The Golden Key to Biggest & Best ENTERTAINMENT

Is the 'SWASTIK-INDIA' Release

Tulsi

The SCREEN-FASCINATION for Bombay!

TULSI

'CIRCO'-Film

Directed by GUNJAL

NOW IN NON-STOP GLORIOUS 7 Seventh and FINAL WEEK

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. Matinees 1 p m.
ZENANA SHOW
On TUESDAY & THURSDAY 1 p m.

NOVELTY

★

SUNDAY 10 A. M.
At Popular Rates
MARX BROS.
in
"GO WEST"

With SURENDRA in the leading role, breaking his own record, in the most expressive singing of his career.

Co-Starring: Rose and supported by a cast including Veena Kumari, Sankatha, Ansari, Kayamali, etc.

Directed by R. Thakur.

Produced by Mehboob.

SWASTIK TALKIES (Pathe)

MATINEE TO-DAY at 12-30 P.M.
DAILY SHOWS: 3, 6 and 9 P.M

COMING NEXT SATURDAY

A strange story of a strange girl...

RANJIT'S Musical extravaganza

BETI

Directed by
JAYANT DESAI

CAST:
KHURSHID, VASANTI, AROON.

OPERA HOUSE

22ND WEEK 22ND
22ND WEEK 22ND

Minerva's Movie Marvel

SIKANDAR

Sikandar

Director:—SOHRAB MODI
TWENTY SECOND WEEK

MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 481, 482, 483, 484.
Daily 3 Shows—4, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-15 p.m. Matinee Extra.
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

4 FOURTH WEEK

ECLIPSING ALL EVILS

HE SERVES THE AILING HUMANITY! NEW THEATRES' unique social Epic!

DOCTOR

Starring:
BHARATI DEVI, PUNKAJ MULLICK, JIOTI PRAKASH, AHIN CHOWDHURY, PANNA, ETC.
DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES.
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

She wants to have everything her own way! Rose as the Millionaire's daughter in National's "Garib", which opened at Swastik Talkies (Pathe) on Saturday.

TWO NEW INDIAN FILMS

"Bharat Milap" And "Garib" Released

A crowded house greeted the release on Saturday of "Bharat Milap," the latest production of Prakash Pictures, under the distinguished patronage of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University, Benares. The picture, which is in two versions, Hindi and Marathi, is based on the great Hindu Epic, the Ramayan, and is most elaborately staged running into over 15,000 ft. and occupying full three hours. It is a highly spectacular film, with gorgeous settings, befitting the stirring times of the ancient royal house of Raja Dashrath King of Ayodhya. The story turns round the banishment of Rama eldest son of the king, by the latter, at the behest of Kaikeyi, one of the junior queens, who wanted her own son, Bharat to succeed to the throne. The film is full of moving scenes. Several big names of all-india repute are included in the cast, Durga Khote playing the part of Kaikayee, Shobhana Samarth acting as Seeta and Vimla Vashistha in the role of Manthara. Shahu Modak of Prabhat's fame acts as Bharat, Prem Adib as Rama and Umakant as Laxman.

"GARIB" AT SWASTIK

National's latest film "Garib" starring Surendra and Rose had also premiere at Pathe, renamed Swastik Talkies. The picture is an attempt to bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor in our society. Directed by R. Thakur and produced by Mehboob. "Garib" has strong cast including Surendra, Rose Veena Kumari and Sankata Prasad

"IN SELF-DEFENCE" F. A. B.'s Latest Topical

The Film Advisory Board have released this week-end an educational short film "In Self-Defence" at the Eros, Regal and the Excelsior.

This short film pictorially describes the complete process of the manufacture of Big Guns in an armament factory, somewhere in India, with wheels of its machinery moving faster and faster.

Starting with the mass of wood and heap of iron ore, we are shown the making of every component required in the final assemblying of a Big Gun, that awaits to answer the challenge of enemy.

The Indian worker has responded the clarion call to keep the front line of defence away from our frontiers. He shows the highest skill in the manufacture of delicate parts of the machinery that require precision to the smallest scale.

The short is directed by P. V. Pathy and the commentary is given by D. F. Karaka.

"Apna Ghar" At Krishna And Excelsior

The management of Western India Theatres announce that they will shortly release the long awaited Circo Production "Apna Ghar", starring Shanta Apte, who returns to screen after an absence of three years, and Chandramohan and directed by Debaki Bose, at their two popular theatres—Krishna and Excelsior simultaneously.

Supreme Secures 'Jawab'

Supreme film Distributors of Bombay have secured the distribution of M. P Production's maiden film 'Jawab'. M. P. Production is P. C. Barua's own concern started very recently in conjunction with Sjt. Murlidhar Chatterji, a well-known businessman of Calcutta.

The first picture Jawab starring Kananbala Barua and Jamuna is almost ready and is awaiting release at Bombay.

RANJIT'S MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

"Beti" Coming Next Saturday At Opera House

Excess of everything is bad it may be love, hatred or affection. Rai Bahadur Vidyapati—the millionaire—had to suffer pangs of separation when one day his only daughter Karan left him. Karan, a girl of free nature, despised undue precautions demonstrated every moment around her. She hated the thermometer, the doctor, the nurse, etc. and so she one day left her father and riches and courted poverty. This is the theme of Ranjit's great Social "Beti" to be released next Saturday at Opera House.

"Beti" is directed by Ranjit's ace director Jayant Desai. He keeps up flow of healthy entertainment throughout the picture.

Khurshid, the singing nightingale of the Indian Screen, plays the leading role, with melodious Vasanti. These two stars are ably supported by Aroon, E. Billimoria, Khatoon Ghory, Kesari, Bhagwandas and Gharupre.

H. H. the Maharani Tarabai Sahiba of Kolhapur snapped on the occasion of the opening of "Sikandar" at Rajaram Talkies, Kolhapur.

BRILLIANT'S "MUNICIPALITY"

To Be Released At Novelty

The picture with a theme! That is the correct appreciation of "Municipality", the maiden Marathi production of Brilliant Pictures Ltd. It is a scathing satire on Municipal administration. How effective such a satire can be may well be judged soon when the picture will have its release at Novelty Talkies, Grant Road, which has recently been converted into a first-run Theatre. Mr. K. Narayan Kale is responsible for the production of the picture. The direction was in the hands of late Mr. Bapurao Apte. There is a strong cast led by Usha Mantri, Vimal Sardesai, Saroj Borkar, Vasant Thengdi and Late Bapurao Apte.

Brilliant's next Hindi Production "Pujari" will soon go on set in a big Bombay Studio. Mr. Kumarsen Samarth is busy with the preliminary work.

V. H. Desai and Mumtaz Ali in Bombay Talkies' "Jhoola".

ATRE PICTURE OFFERS STARS AND STORY

Which is more important—the story or the stars—is one of the most debatable topics among connoisseurs of films. While those in favour of the story assert that no star, however brigrt, can save an intrinsically bad story, those who go on star names hold the opinion that stars make the pictures. Though this is not the moment to discuss the pros and cons of the question, it must be admitted that film producers have to bear in mind both the viewpoints and provide the picturegoers with popular stars as well as good stories in their films; the ethics of good showmanship demand that.

And alive to this need, Atre Pictures are offering in "Raja Rani" both great story and great stars. That the story of "Raja Rani" which will have its premiere next Saturday (February 7) at Central, has all the intrinsic literary and dramatic values is evident from the fact that it is written by Maharashtra's versatile dramatist and litterateur, Acharya Atre. Thus, for instance, to start with, Atre's story has a sound theme based on the problem of the joint family that confronts our society in rapidly changing social ideas and economical circumstances. And around this theme is woven the live tale of a newly wedded couple. Further we are assured that this tale is enlivened with wit, romance and pathos dexterously blended together in the inimitable style of Atre.

In Vanmala, Mazharkhan, Trilok Kapoor, Sunalinidevi, Navin Yagnik, Mayadevi, David, Baby Vimal and Bal Govind, who compose the cast, we have not only a galaxy of popular stars but a team of competent artistes who can rise to the expected histrionic heights in delineating suitable characters, under the expert direction of Najamul Hasan Naqvi, who is reported to have turned in a very neat and polished job.

And apart from story and stars, equally scrupulous attention has been paid to music and film technique with the result that "Raja Rani" is destined to win for its producer Vanmala, a specially large bouquet of praise

'Pyas' Has Moving Drama

A moving human drama that lays bare the heart of a bad man in contrast to that of a good man is Murli Movietone's 'Pyas' to be released by Supreme Film Distributors at the Imperial Cinema after the current film, with the resources of a studio like Ranjit, Director Ram Daryani presents a sure draw in 'Pyas' adapted from the story by K. S. Daryani.

Snehaprabha and Ishwarlal in the stellar roles are reported to have given excellent performances. There are Shamim, Nazir E. Billimoria, Gope and Suarita in the supporting cast. Khemchand Prakash who gave us memorable tunes in Ranjit's 'Shadi' is the music Director of this film also. Cinematography by the veteran Krishna Gopal is another highlight of this beautiful film

Need For Self-Sufficiency In Emergency

Congress Committees To Launch Campaign For More Food Crops In Villages

LUCKNOW, January 30.

Congress Committees and Congressmen in the country should recommend to villagers to produce— food crops at least to cover the needs of the villagers and appeal to grain dealers not to hold up stores for profit to release them for consumption at fair prices

This instruction, it is understood, is contained in a circular to Provincial Congress Committees by the Congress Working Committee.

The circular states that the prices of commodities have already arisen and are causing distress among the people: and these tendencies are likely to be accentuated in the future and dislocation of trade and transport due to stress of the war, may lead to scarcity of the necessaries of life. Village and cottage industries, says the circular, afford a solution, desirable in itself, and more particularly suited to the needs of the moment. Such industries can escape to a large extent the effects of dislocation of trade and transport. It is therefore necessary that this item of the constructive programme should be widely taken up and worked up with vigour and earnestness, so that the countryside may be rendered, as far as possible, self-sufficient in regard to the necessaries of life

The circular urges Congressmen to devote themselves to the execution of the constructive programme and refers to the possibilities of enemy attack Whatever dangers and difficulties may arise, says the circular, the real antidote to them is to remain at their (Congressmen's) posts and continue their service of the people; wherever necessary, they should yield places of safety to those in greater need and be ready to render aid to those who may require it.

As the Congress can help and serve the people in difficult times only if they can command confidence of the people, the circular says that Congress Committees and Congressmen should immediately address themselves to the task of strengthening the organisation and reviving and maintaining contact with the people in the villages and towns.

Concluding, the circular says that in cases of emergency, when instructions are issued to the public by the authorities for the preservation of life and property and the maintenance of public order, Congressmen should avoid conflict with the authorities. They should carry out such instructions unless they are contrary to Congress directions.—United Press.

DISGUISE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL CORRECT ENTRIES—EACH GETS Rs. 117-9-0

There were (17) Seventeen All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 117-9-0) Rupees One Hundred and Seventeen and Annas Nine only.

Sudha Honaver,
Zaveri Nivas, Room No. 2
3rd floor, Kennedy Bridge,
Bombay.

Bachamai N. Mistry,
Billlimoria Bldg.,
Grant Road,
Bombay.

Pravinchandra Amidas,
344, 4th floor,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

S. E. Mutha,
C/o Balmukund Chandanmal,
Vithalwadi,
Bombay.

Kantabai Damodar Kapadia,
65 A, Vithalwady,
Bombay.

R. M. Kanabar,
43, Desouza Street,
4th floor, Bombay, 3.

Mehta Bachoobhai Bhagwandas,
C/o H. Dharsi Kapole Nivas,
Khetwady 4th Lane.

Madhu Sudan,
89-91, Bhandari Street,
Bombay 3.

Mahendra Shantikumar,
Mulji Purshotam House,
4th Floor, Koliwada,
Mandvi, Bombay.

N. M. Jokhi,
A 14, Navroz-Baug,
Lalbagh, Parel, Bombay.

BHILAD

Girjashanker A. Joshi,
Dehli, Post Bhilad,
Dt. Thana.

COLOMBO

M. Ismail Kader,
Western Jewellery Stores,
8, Victoria Arcade,
Fort, Colombo.

CUTCH-TUNA

Kasibai
C/o Premji Karamsi,
Cutch Tuna.

MAHUVA (Kathiawad)

Mohomadali Padamsi,
C/o Aladin Lalji,
Mahuva (Kathiawad).

MULUND

Naranji Bhanji Thaker,
C/o Shivji Vasanji Chandan,
Multani Bungalow,
Mulund.

SIDHPUR

Taiyabali A. Mithaiwala,
Gama Kaji Pole,
Sidhpur (Gujarat).

SENDHWA

V. M. Shah,
2nd Agra Road,
Sendhwa.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	6
B	9
C	16
D	15
E	11
F	1
G	5
H	8
I	2
J	4
K	13
L	3
M	7
N	17
O	10
P	18
Q	14
R	12

DELHI

Sawal Khan Captain,
25, Battalion, 6th Rajputana Rifles.

GODHRA (Punch Mahals)

Akbarali Hebtulabhai Kakajiwala,
Vohra-Wad.

Mulla Mahomadali Hyderali Dholkawala,
Badri Mohla.

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

Shripatrao Kulkarni,
952, Sultan Bazar.

KARACHI

Y. N. Antria,
Quettawala Building, Napier Road.

Sardarilal Kalra,
1/10th Baluch Rest

MORVI (Kathiawar)

Dave Ambashanker Shivshanker,
Daria Pir Sheri.

MAHUVA (Kathiawar)

Mahomadali Padamsi,
C/o Aladin Laljee.

JUNAGAD (Kathiawar)

Vrajdas Gokaldas,
C/o Liladhar Vasram,
Kalva Chowk.

LUCKNOW

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road.

LUNAWADA

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana.

MULUND

Naranji Bhanji Thaka,
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Naranji Bhimji Thakar,
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Naranji Bhimji Thakar,
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Naranji Bhimji Thakar,
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Naranji Bhimji Thakar,
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Naranji Bhimji Thakar
C/o Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

Shivaji Visanji Chandan,
Multani's Bungalow.

MADRAS

S. M. Sivanesan
Ratna-Villa
Vepery

Mahomadhusein Akbarali Dhinojwala,
25, Linga Chetty Street.

PALANPUR

Laherchand Nanchand Shah
Kaji-was.

POONA

Mrs. G. White,
15, Wanowrie Road.

PENUKONDA

C. V. Krishna Murthy,
Government Radio Supervisor,

SURAT

Subhasini K. Hora
Havadia Chakla.

SIDHPUR (Gujrat)

Tayebali Abdulhusein Mithaiwala,
Mama Haji Pole

Tayebali Abdulhusein Mithaiwala,
Mama Haji Pole

SHAHADA

Ajijkhan Inatkhan.

SHOLAPUR

Jadhao V. M.,
City Magistrate.

UMRI

Ibrahim Adamji Tumbi.
Ibrahim Adamji Tumbi.

VAPI

Thakar Anandram Dalpatram Chudgar,
Bazar.

Thakar Dalpatram Utamram
Bazar.

Sakinabai,
C/o B P. Himany.

TWO ERRORS

There were one hundred and sixteen entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 8-10-0) Rupees Eight and annas Ten only.

M. Ibrahim, Clerk,
Stock Depot,
Postmaster-General's Office,
Bombay.

M. Ibrahim, Clerk,
Stock Depot,
Postmaster-General's Office,
Bombay.

S. B. Bhandarkar,
Imperial Tobacco Co. of India.
Ballard Estate,
Fort. Bombay.

M. D. Zaroliwala,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road, Bombay

Pirozshaw R. Bharoocha,
7-D. Billimoria Building
Grant Road. Bombay

Pirozshaw R. Bharoocha,
7-D. Billimoria Building,
Grant Road. Bombay.

Pirozshaw R. Bharoocha,
7-D. Billimoria Building,
Grant Road. Bombay

Pirozshaw R. Bharoocha,
7-D. Billimoria Building,
Grant Road. Bombay.

Pirozshaw R. Bharoocha,
7-D, Billimoria Building,
Grant Road. Bombay

Kaikhshroo M. Irani,
Rozalini Restaurant,
Sleater Road
Grant Road. Bombay

Kaikhshroo M. Irani.
Rozalini Restaurant,
Sleater Road,
Grant Road, Bombay

Miss Manik Mangalore,
Limaye Building, Top Floor,
Chikalwady Bombay

Rustomji J. Billimoria
Sidhwa Building, Balaram Street
Grant Road. Bombay

Bachamai N. Mistry
7-D. Billimoria Building,
Grant Road. Bombay

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay

Bachamai N. Mistry,
7-D. Billimoria Building,
Grant Road Bombay

R. M. Kanabar
43. DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R. M. Kanabar
43. DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R. M. Kanabar
43 DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R M. Kanabar
43 DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R M. Kanabar
43. DeSouza Street 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R M. Kanabar
43. DeSouza Street 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R. M. Kanabar
43 DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R M. Kanabar
43 DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

R M. Kanabar
43 DeSouza Street, 4th Floor
Mandvi Bombay

Bhawanji K. Savla,
E Manji Building,
Dongri New Market, Bombay.

Durlabhji Mulshanker,
C/o Devram Akhai Co.,
Mangaldas Market. Bombay.

N. V. Shenoy,
G. M. I. Ltd.,
Post Box No. 39. Bombay.

S. F. Mutha,
C/o Balmukund Chandanmal.
Vithalwady Bombay.

M. Manji,
C/o Ladha Ebrahim,
Nishanpada Road. Bombay.

V. M. Oosman,
C/o A. S. A Vakil
Dada Manzil,
Mohamedali Road, Bombay.

Haji Mohomad A Karim.
Dada Manzil,
Mohamedali Road. Bombay.

S. F Mutha,
C/o Balmukund Chandanmal
Vithalwady Bombay.

J. K. Mutha,
C/o Balmukund Chandanmal,
Vithalwady Bombay.

J. K. Mutha,
C/o Balmukund Chandanmal,
Vithalwady. Bombay.

Gordrandas Bhagwandas Udeshi.
C/o Sheth Ruttonji Mulji Sanatorium.
Fort Bombay.

N. G. Tare,
Madhu-Sudan Mill.
Bombay 13

K. Ebrahimji,
86. Sarang Street,
Bhoosari Mohalla Bombay.

Jekisondas Nagarji,
Carriage Repair B. B. & C. I Rly.,
Bombay 13.

Abdul Razak,
52-B Marlow,
New Chowpatty,
Worli. Bombay

N. M. Jokhi
A-14. Navroz Baug,
Lal Baug Parel Bombay

N M. Jokhi
A-14. Navroz Baug,
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

N M. Jokhi
A-14 Navroz Baug,
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

N M. Jokhi
A-14 Navroz Baug
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

N M Jokhi
A-14 Navroz Baug
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

N. M. Jokhi
A-14 Navroz Baug
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

Dina Rustomji Tavadia
A-4 Navroz Baug.
Lal Baug Parel. Bombay

Rustom J Tavadia
A-4 Navroz Baug,
Lal Baug Parel Bombay

D R. Tavadia
A-14 Nazroz Baug
Lal Baug Parel Bombay

Vasant M. Bhanker.
C/o Shinde Bros.
Kalachowky Bombay 19

K R Raghav
C/o Wadia Movietone
Parel Bombay

Jamnadas Shivji,
Nagji Ganpat Building,
Telang Road,
Matunga, (G. I. P.)
Bombay.

Miss S. A. Doodhbhate,
2, Jogeshwari Nivas,
L. J. Road,
Mahim, Bombay.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Ashvin-Kumar V. Vyas,
"Sundra Niketan",
12th Road. Khar.

Suvarna Desai
370, Linking Road. Khar.

Dr. Haridas Narsinh,
Local Board Dispensary,
Borivli B. B. & C. I. Rly.

AHMEDABAD

Vishwanath Nageshwar Desai,
560 Dev Shri Lakha Patel's Pole,
Sankli Street.

M. K. Dholakia,
Akasheth Kuva's Pole,
Ratpur.

BULSAR

Dhansukh Harjivan
Nani Mahetwad.

BIJAPUR

R. V. Shenoy
Chemist and Druggist,
Alfonso Building.

BHILAD

Girjashanker Chintamani Joshi,
At Daheli,
Post Bhilad.

Girjashanker Chintamani Joshi,
At Daheli,
Post Bhilad

BILASPUR

Hasanali Mahomadali,
Sadar Bazar.

BARODA

Miss C Divanji
Kothi Pole.

MANDVI-CUTCH

Kunvarji Ghelabhai Dabha.
Mochi Bazar.

MOTI NAGALPUR—CUTCH

Gulam Husein Datu

MUNDRA-CUTCH

Abdul Rasul Haji Kasam Alarakhia.
Patel Falio.

TUNA-CUTCH

Premji Karamsi Tunavala

Kashibai
C/o Premji Karamsi.

COLOMBO-CEYLON

M Ismail Cader
Western Jewellery Stores.
Victoria Arcade Fort.

M Ismail Cader
Western Jewellery Stores,
Victoria Arcade Fort

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor is to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by p.m. 9th February 1942

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's [illegible] result [illegible] final

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be adjusted accordingly

Tennis

BOBJI TO MEET GHAUS TO-DAY

Miss Haji Annexes Ladies Singles Title

BOMBAY: Saturday.

"Faint heart never won a fair ——" seemed to be the guiding principle of our young and dashing player, Mr. V. Bobjee, who easily carried the top honours of the day in the Bom. Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament.

Playing his semi-finals against Mr. F. Bekkevold, he went all out from the beginning taking enormous risks and being rewarded equally enormously. His overhead game was something worth watching and so were some of his ace services. His opponent played a brainier game but against Bobjee's onslaught that availed little except to make the first set a very interesting one.

Bobjee, however, was not without his fault. He rushed to the net too often and his game was conspicuous by the almost complete absence of any drop or place shots. It was a good match, well won and the loser fighting till the last point.

THE PHENOMENAL MISS HAJI

The day's second honours without doubt, went to the phenomenal Miss K. Haji, who has annexed the Ladies' Singles title. In spite of playing to an opponent of the standing and experience of Miss L. Woodbridge, she played a free and easy game, exhibiting beautiful all-round mastery.

Almost before her opponent realised what was happening she bagged the initial set conceding only a solitary game. In the second set after losing the first three games she equalised playing unperturbed and won the set at 7/5 winning the title

Miss Haji is now definitely in the first class and with a little more patience and a little more concentration on the game, which apparently is lacking now, there is no reason why she should become India's No. 1 in the not-too-distant future.

Incidentally Miss Haji should have along with Mrs. Massy been awarded the Ladies' Doubles title as Miss Leela Row failed to put in an appearance. The Committee, however, postponed the match presumably with this pair's consent.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The most exciting match of the day, however, was the mixed doubles finals when Miss Haji and Bobjee made a very sporting bid for the title against Ghaus Mahomed, playing very near his best, and Mrs. Massy.

The younger pair, each of whom had already played a tiring match, put up a game fight. They played the same dashing and enterprising game with deadly effect. Ghaus going all out, was only able to wrest the first set after 14 games had been played. But he had to concede the next at 3/6.

The match is unfinished and will probably be played day-after-to-morrow.

The day's results were:—

SEMI-FINALS: M. Bobjee beat F. Bekkevold 7/5, 6/2.

FINALS: Miss K. Haji beat Miss L. Woodbridge 6/1, 7/5.

FINALS: Miss K. Haji and M.V. Bobjee v. Mrs. Massy and Ghaus Mahomed 6/8, 6/3 (unfinished).

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME: Finals: Ghaus Mahomed v. M.V. Bobjee.

Finals: Miss K. Haji and Mrs. Massy v. Miss Leela Row and Miss L. Woodbridge.

The two unfinished matches in the Gents' doubles between Maharaja of Baroda and Ghaus Mahomed v. J. Charanjiva and Kantawalla and R.N. Pandit and M. Bhandhari v. G.D. Bhagat and M. Bobjee

RESULTS OF CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The following are the results of Calcutta Races.

THE PLASSEY PLATE Division III.—Distance about six furlongs.

Shanad 8-9 Morley 1. Bettina 9-0 Carr 2. Realist 7-10 Foy 3. Whistling (Jnr.) 7-10 Higson 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33-8, Places Rs. 15-8, 13-8, Rs. 31.

THE DOCKS PLATE Division II.—Distance about six furlongs.

Leh 9-4 Ermer 1. Impetus 7-13 Sharp 2. J. C. B. 8-2 Carr 3. Three Threes 8-1 Stead 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 73-8, Places 23-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 15.

THE SPRING CUP—Distance about one mile.

Nebuleux III 9-4 Marland 1. Pooh Bear 8-1 Harris 2. Koa 7-9 Lott 3. Morning Rose 8-11 Walsh 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21-8, Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 20, Rs. 21.

THE GREAT EASTERN PLATE—Distance about 1-1/4 miles.

Hothouse 7-0 Harris 1. Kinkajou 8-1 Sharp 2. Phakos 9-4 Marrs 3. Dark Tolly 8-3 Morley 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 131, Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 16-8, 22-8.

THE PLASSEY PLATE Division I—Distance about six furlongs.

Kop All 8-5 Whiteside 1. Tournament 8-1 Carr 2. Wonga Dell 7-9 Foy 3. Sagone 8-8 Marrs 4.

Tote paid: Win. Rs. 92, Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 16, Rs. 24.

THE DOCKS PLATE Division I—Distance about six furlongs.

Absolution 9-4 Sharp 1. Transfer Fee 8-6 Whiteside 2. Rashleigh 8-8 Ermer 3. Shooting Star 7-12 Ralston 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 22.

THE PLASSEY PLATE Division II—Distance about six furlongs.

Filama 8-2 Sharp 1. Melvic 8-7 Marrs 2. Duval III 8-13 Baker 3. Robin Adair 7-12 Carr 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60-8, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20-8, Rs. 23-8.

At Mahalaxmi

Golden Fawn Wins Eclipse Stakes

FLOWER OF GWALIOR ANNEXES GOVERNOR'S CUP IN THRILLING FINISH

(From Our Correspondent.)

A very large crowd, probably the largest seen at Mahalaxmi for years, was present to witness the double attraction, the Governor's Cup and the Eclipse Stakes of India.

The Baroda-owned Golden Fawn who was the public fancy scored from Pierrot and Greetings and Gloaming placed fourth in the Eclipse Stakes of India, the richest race in India. Pierrot was looking like the winner opposite the grand stands, when the great Golden Fawn who was badly placed till then, strode out in excellent style and wore him out by two lengths.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's Flower Of Gwalior triumphed over Oliver and Vandyke in the Governor's Cup race. It was a grand finish, the winner and the runner up fighting every inch of the ground in the stretch home and both of them under severe whipping.

The fancied Queen of Sheeba scored from Mahboob's Choice and Sit Fast in the opening event, the Malabar Hill Plate Div. II. Kunigal who placed fourth when running in a sprint event deserves to be noted.

Rose Of Dewas finished ahead of Miss O. K. and Royal Sceptre in the Robinson Plate. Black Magic and Can Can ran well and they should be followed.

The Prince Of Berar's Wavell won in the Gaye Plate Div. II. from Anwat Dahman and Ushama. He is sure to win many more races.

Jockey Brace induced the neglected Dry Sherry to win in the Malabar Hill Plate Div. I. Masked Raider disappointed a big following. What's Yours was an impressive runner and Pay-Master should win a race with better handling.

Another neglected one in Salmon Bar scored by two lengths from Eyrefield and Flower Of India finished another four lengths behind in the Adelaide Plate. Mormon ran down his form but should not be left out of reckoning when engaged again

The much fancied Northern Lights held Bisharin and Paprika in the Cowasjee Jehangir Plate. Ginger Boy was an impressive runner.

Jockey Sibbritt rode the oldtimer Royal Rival to victory in the concluding event, the Gaye Plate Div. I.

Trainer M. C. Patel brought off a treble while the jockeyship was distributed. Narayan Singh, B. Macquade, Davison, Roberts, Brace, Britt, Bromely, Evans and Sibbritt rode a winner each.

451 punters collected Rs. 28-8-0 on the double tote and six nominators of the treble event were rewarded with Rs. 3,152-8-0 each.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's QUEEN OF SHEEBA 8-12 Narayan Singh 1
Mr Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-11 R Vithal 2
Mr M A Tyebjee's SIT FAST 8-0 Uttam Singh 3
Mrs. Justice's KUNIGAL 8-2, cd. 7/9, P Khade 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, head. 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 59 2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 29 and Rs. 29.
Favourite: Mahboob's Choice bracket.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE ROBINSON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ROSE OF DEWAS 7-11 B. McQuade ... 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 8-2 Evans 2
Mrs. S Basher Ali's ROYAL SCEPTRE 8-2, cd. 8/3, Burn 3
Mrs. Justice's DISCARD 7-11 Raffaele ... 4
All ran.
Won by head, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 133. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24.
Favourite: Can Can bracket.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE GAYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Prince of Berar's WAVELL 8-7 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ANWAT DAHMAN 8-0 Britt 2
Mr R J Sigtia's USHAMA 8-7 Evans ... 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PRINCE SURI 8-7 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by 4 lengths, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 50 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by J.H. Mashal.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.:

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF GWALIOR 8-4 Roberts 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-13 Jones 2
Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's VANDYKE 9-9 Brace 3
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RED FLOWER 8-4 Jadhav 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 1 1/2 lengths short head.
Time: 2 mins. 8 4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 31.
Winner trained by Capt. Jadhav.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's DRY SHERRY 8-6 Brace 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's TYRANNY 8-7 Tait 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINIS 7-11 Chavan 3
Mr. S.A. Annamalai Chettiar's KOLHAPUR PRIDE 9-0 Davison 4
Not run: Manmohan 8-0.
Won by head, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 57 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 139. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 46 and Rs. 245.
Winner trained by N.E. Raymond.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN FAWN 9/4, Britt 1
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PIERROT 9/7, Jones 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8/7, Raffaele 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 9/4, Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths
Time: 2 mins. 4 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29 for places.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H.H. the Dowager Maharani Laxmibai Chhatrapati of Kolhapur's SALMON BAR 7/13, Bromley 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's EYREFIELD 8/2, Evans 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FLOWER OF INDIA 8/13, Roberts 3
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNOW WHITE 8/4, Britt 4
Not run: Meddlesome 8/9.
Time: 1 min. 13 secs.
Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths
Tote paid Rs. 138 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 24 and Rs. 41 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's NORTHERN LIGHTS 9/0, Evans 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BISHARIN 9/0, Britt 2
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PAPRIKA 8/12, Roberts 3
Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI 9/4, Jones 4
Not run: Meadow 8/3, Man-Eater 8/2.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, short head
Time: 1 min. 54 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 54 for places.
Winner trained by F.W. Northmore.

THE GAYE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 7/13, Sibbritt 1
Messrs. Harmony and A.H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 9/0, Roberts 2
Mr. E.C.E. de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 8/10, Davison 3
Mr. G.D. Chandwadker's KANZALLAH 7/10, Amir Ahmed 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 48 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 96 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by B.R. Patel.

MADRAS RACES

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

THE MOUNT PLATE

Mudrik 9-0 Fitzerald 1. Mars 8-0 H. Black 2. Minister 7-4 Shanker 3. Majhool 9-4 Babakhan 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 60, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14, Rs. 26.

THE KAMAL PLATE (Div. II).

Mahoot 8-7 A. Sattar 1. Muqbilalmuluk 8-4 Shanker 2. Maisara 8-1 F. Khan 3. Silver Jubilee 7-11 West 4.

Tote paid: Win 40, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 22, Rs. 24.

THE KAMAL PLATE (Div. I).

Spider 7-1 Elliot 1. Patel 8-7 F. Khan 2. Braveboy 7-12 H. Mcquade 3. Black Hazard 9-0 Fazal Rahman 4.

Tote paid: Win 52, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14, Rs. 24.

THE SURAT PLATE

Anid Aliraq 9-0 Babakhan 1. Prince Farhan 8-7 J. Oneal 2. Saidan 9-4 Black 3. Shamsoonder 8-1 Virsingh 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 78, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16, Rs. 42.

BARODA PLATE

Reflect 8-9 M. Oneal 1. Kilcash 9-4 Harding 2. Baltoi 9-2 Babakhan 3. Rattray Sikh 7-4 H. Black 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 20.

CEYLON CUP

Zingari 8-7 J. Oneal 1. Sunnysam 9-1 Harding 2. Lucky Lizzie 8-8 Cook 3. Candlestick 8-12 A. Clarke 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 34.

DILSHAD PLATE

Lala 8-0 Elliot 1. Full Moon 8-4 J. Oneal 2. Banitamin 8-7 Fazal Khan 3. Asad 8-11 Virsingh 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74, Places Rs. 24, Rs. 30, Rs. 130

THE WINDSOR PLATE

Sway Then 8-5 H. Black 1. Desert Dawn 7-8 Maurice 2. Mad Hatter 9-4 Babakhan 3. Bobby In The Barn 8-11 M. Oneal 4.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 56, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 18.

RANJI TROPHY SEMI-FINAL

Mysore Score 307 In Their First Innings

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The first semi-final of the Ranji Trophy began to-day at the Eden gardens between Mysore and Bengal.

Mysore winning the toss, batted first and scored 307 runs in their first innings. Ramdev remained not out with 105. Ramchandra bowled very well and bagged seven wickets for 52 runs.

Bengal had only five minutes to bat and they had scored 6 runs at the close of play without any loss.

SCORES:—

MYSORE (FIRST INNINGS)

Doraiswamy b. Puri	.....	8
Parthasarathy c. and b. Sumpton	.....	46
Thimmapah b. Ramchandra	.....	26
Garudachar b. Ramchandra	.....	46
Ramdev (not out)	.....	105
Frank b. Ramchandra	.....	13
Vijaysarathi c. Puri b. Ramchandra	.....	1
Darasha c. A. Deb b. Ramchandra	.....	30
Alasingrachar c. A. Deb b. Puri	.....	6
Rangaraj l.b.w. Ramchandra	.....	9
Ranga Iyengar b. Ramchandra	.....	2
Extras	.....	15
Total		307

Fall of wickets:— 1 for 20; 2 for 72; 3 for 116; 4 for 141; 5 for 177; 6 for 184; 7 for 273; 8 for 273; 9 for 302; 10 for 307.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
D. R. Puri	18	2	55	2
S. Mustafi	13	0	62	0
K. Bhattacharjee	3	5	46	0
Sumpton	11	1	48	1
Ramchandra	20	2	52	7
Obedali	6	1	29	0

BENGAL (FIRST INNINGS)

Jabber (batting)	.....	3
S. Gargully (batting)	.....	3
Total (for no loss)		6

HAZARE HITS UP 130

Nagpur Cricket Quadrangular

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

A magnificent faultless 130 (not out) by V. S. Hazare, India's all-rounder, was a feature of the first day's play in the final of C. P. Quadrangular between Hindus, last year's champions, and Christians.

The Christians kept the Hindus chasing the ball whole day and when stumps were drawn for the day, they had made 217 for five wickets.

Hazare completed his century in 200 minutes which included eight hits to the ropes. He played a patient and flawless innings and there was not any semblance of chance in his whole day's play. He defied the Hindu bowlers without difficulty for full five hours.

Pillay again bowled well and captured three wickets for fifty runs. Except for some lapses the Hindu fielding was good. C. S. Naidu on whom all hopes of the Hindus were centred did not arrive. Bharatchand, the Hyderabad player, proved failure

WARDENS' COURSE IN PAREL SCHOOL

The Principal, G. E. Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel writes:—

We propose to start a 'Wardens' course' of 8 lectures in our school, from February 5, onwards. The lectures will be for one hour each, between 5 p.m and 6 p.m. on all week days.

The course is primarily meant for teachers, both Primary and Secondary. All instructions will be through the medium of Marathi.

As a qualified Class III Instructor is going to give these lectures, mere attendance at them will be necessary, and prescribed qualification for a regular trained warden.

As we mean to have a list of all those wishing to join, we have to request them to send their names on or before February 2 1942.

AHMEDABAD GIVES LEAD

Organisation To Meet War Emergency

AHMEDABAD, January 31.

The City Congress Committee has prepared an elaborate scheme for the organisation of the city to meet any emergency scheme that may arise. It proposes to enrol about 2,500 'helpers' who will be trained in first aid and nursing and fire and rescue, traffic and crowd control and escort and patrolling.

The city has been divided into 48 divisions, and local committees are being formed for each area A list of wells and places of refuge, is being prepared, and doctors and lawyers are called upon to render assistance whenever required. The work of patrolling has already started.

A similar scheme has been prepared for villages about 150 workers from which have been summoned tomorrow to receive preliminary instruction.

They will on their return convene Conferences in their Talukas for the enforcement of the scheme which aims at making villages self-sufficient primarily.—A. P

IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON

Ahmedabad Millowners' Protest

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad has sent a telegram to the Finance Member and the Commerce Member of the Government of India, New Delhi, sympathising with Government's concern for granting relief to growers of short staple cotton but strongly protesting against increase of import duty on raw cotton.

The telegram states this will gravely prejudice competitive capacity of Indian manufactures of medium and fine counts both in home and export markets. Indian piecegoods exports have only recently secured any footing in foreign markets and it should be the duty of the Government to help in establishing permanent markets. Serious consequences of Government measure cannot be mitigated unless an equivalent drawback is granted on exports of Indian piecegoods.

It is also essential that an equivalent countervailing increase in the import duty on piecegoods be imposed. Furthermore, there can be no justification for this step only one month before Budget particularly as this must result in serious dislocation of normal trade.—

Compulsory War Risk Insurance

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association Ahmedabad, has sent a telegram to the Commerce Member, Government of India, requesting him to consult the various industrial associations before any decision is taken regarding the scheme for compulsory war risk insurance of industrial properties.

Tackling Kathiawar Problems

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 29.

Workers of Kathiawar have met here in a conference to tackle present day problems.

Mr. Morarji Desai, former Revenue Minister of Bombay, Durbar Gopaldas Desai, President, Kathiawar Political Conference, Mrs. Bhaktiba Desai, Mridulaben Sarabhai and other leaders are attending.

A crowded programme ending on 31st evening has been arranged and various sittings are expected to cover wider fields of public activities.

"GO SEVA SANGH" CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHA, (By Mail).

In connection with the first conference of the Go Seva Sangh to be held at Wardha on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th February, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the President of the Society has issued the following appeal:—

In this conference, invitations have already been issued to a number of experts and as many people interested in this work as were known to us. It is just possible that the names of many workers in the cause being not known to us might have been left out. I, therefore, invite all those who are connected with Go Shala, a Dairy a cattle breeding from or Pinjarapole, who may not have received a formal invitation to attend the conference and take part in its deliberations. Intimation as to their arrival at Wardha may be sent as early as possible to the Secretary Go Seva Sangh, Gopuri Wardha.

DR. MALAN WARNS HIS SUPPORTERS.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

Following the sabotage plot which resulted in the blowing up of five power plants, the Nationalist Party Leader Dr. Malan together with several of his followers issued a warning to their supporters against participation in subversive activities or acts of violence which "can only retard the nationalist movement and will give the Government an excuse for repressive measures against the Africaners who favour a republic."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided over the second day Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Women's University on Friday. Photo shows her with Lady Thackersey, Dr. Karve and Sir S. S. Patker.

10,000 WORKERS UNEMPLOYED

17 Mills Close Due To Stoppage Of Night Shifts

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

About 10,000 workers are unemployed in Ahmedabad Textile industry owing to closing of night shifts due to coal shortage.

Seventeen mills in all have closed night shifts till today.

Salvage Of Dry Milch Cows

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The Committee appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to enquire into the question of salvage of dry milch cows, which commenced its sitting in Madras on Jan. 22, has now concluded its programme in the city.

The Committee of which Mr. F. Ware Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, is Chairman, will take up the consideration of the same question in Bombay and Calcutta during the course of the next two or three months.—A. P.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING

Social gathering of the Parel High School was held under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Sayana

Principal Chavan read the report of the progress of the institution during the past three years.

Mr. S. K. Patil paid tribute to Dewan Bahadur Sayana for his donation for furtherance of the Literacy campaign and to Dr. Shirodkar for his able management of the institution.

Dewan Bahadur Sayana replying thanked the conductors of the institution and appealed to the public for further donation

Thana Peasants' Plea For Land Tax Remission

From Our Correspondent)

THANA, January 29.

The following is the gist of the resolutions passed at the Peasants' Conference held at Itawa a village near Thana.

Excessive rain and storm have destroyed the crops in this area. The crops of paddy have been destroyed by the untimely rains. The channel area in which the crops are to the extent of annas 4 in a rupee should be granted full remission instead of the proposed full suspension of land revenue

The proposed limit of half suspension where there is crop to the extent of 6 annas in a rupee should be extended to the areas where the crop is to the extent of annas 8 in a rupee

The prices of the essentials of life should be controlled, grain depots should be started with a view to save the peasants from the clutches of the grain lending classes who lend the peasants grain at the outbreak of the rainy-season at high rates of interest.

The Act of relief of debt of agriculturists has been enforced in only two talukas of the district so far which should be made applicable to all the talukas of the district, to minimise the burden of debt of the peasants.

Resolutions relating to dispensaries and schools were also moved and passed in the conference

AT-HOME TO GOPAL DEUSKAR

A great number of students of the Sir J. J. School of Art were 'At Home' to Mr Gopal D. Deuskar, a well-known artist, and the ex-Deputy Director of the School of Art, Bombay, at the Maratha High School on Monday last. In a number of speeches that were made on the occasion the students expressed their regret at the brief career of only a couple of years in their school. By his resignation in the last week the students, it was stated have lost his able direction and guidance in Art Education.

Mr. Deuskar thanking them assured that he would be always too glad to help them in all their art activities.

Disciplinary Action Likely Against Congressmen Who Didn't Resign

LAHORE, January 30.

Intimation has been received in the office of the Punjab Beopar Mandal that the 'No-new-Tax campaign' was simultaneously launched this afternoon in different towns of the Punjab.

The traders offered Satyagraha in proclaiming their determination not to pay the Sales' Tax but no arrest has been reported from any town.

The hartal entered its fourth week today

The question of taking disciplinary action against the Congress members of local bodies in the Punjab who did not resign during the Satyagraha movement in contravention of the instructions of the President of the Punjab Congress was considered at a meeting of the Working Committee of the P.P.C.C. held in Lahore today. Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the P.P.C.C. was in the chair.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee to take necessary action against the members concerned. The meeting also considered the case of Pandit Bhagatram Sharma, M.L.A., who had been attending the meetings of the Punjab Legislative Assembly against the directions of the A. I. C. C. and decided to remove him immediately from the presidentship of the Kangra District Congress Committee

it was further resolved to refer his case to the All-India Congress Parliament Sub-Committee for disciplinary action.—A P.

NEW DELHI:—Besides Rashid Ali, a number of his associates have also been sentenced to death by the Tribunal in Iraq which had been trying them 'in absentia' and delivered judgment on January 8, according to a report received here.

CUTCH SUBJECTS' DEMAND

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, Jan. 27.

A public meeting reproclaimed the 'Responsible Government Day' oath drafted by the Mundra Parishad and protested against arrest of President Maherally by the Punjab Government.

A big fire broke out in Cutch Motor Service Garage storeroom and the loss is estimated at Rs. 15,000. It was put out after three hours.

CALCUTTA:—Mr. F. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, has it is learnt been appointed a member of the Federal Public Service Commission, Government of India.

4 The President: BOMBAY COUNCIL PAKWASA

Fourth Glorious Week — Applauds ASHOK Pictures' inspiring social

CHANDAN

Starring: KANTA, NAZIR, MAYA, ASHIK HUSEIN, W. KHAN BABY LALITA, etc.

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

BHARAT MILAP

Honoured By

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Sir S. Radhakrishnan on his arrival at the Majestic (Saturday), with Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was received by Mr. Vijay Bhatt and Mr. Shankerlal Bhatt and other Executives of Prakash Pictures.

Secret Session Of Assembly

Search For Agreed Amendment To Joshi's Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Informal consultations among members of the Assembly now in New Delhi for Committee meetings show that they propose to request the Government to hold a secret session for full discussion of the present military position and the necessary defence measures.

Owing to rapid developments in the Far East and signs of public nervousness in cities like Madras they feel that members of the Legislature should be taken into full confidence by the Government so that they may be in a position to address the public and try to strengthen the morale. There is a complaint that members of the National Defence Council are not exerting themselves sufficiently in this direction for keeping the public informed to the extent that is possible.

Regarding Mr. Joshi's resolution about national Government efforts are being made to find an agreed amendment acceptable to elected sections of the House. The Indian members of the Viceroy's Council are said to feel that if their hands are to be strengthened an agreed amendment should be passed on th subject.

RAILWAYS EXPECT HUGE SURPLUS

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

A huge surplus which the Railways may expect at the end of the current year is shown by the fact that gross earnings up to January 20 exceeded last year's actual by 13¼ crores while working expenses upto end of November 1941 showed increase of only 1¾ crores. As compared with the Budget estimates for the current year the surplus of 15 to 20 crores may be expected this year.

Railway Budget Before Standing Committee

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways, which began its two-day session this morning, approved a number of demands under the Railway Budget.

These related to the Railway Board, miscellaneous, audit, payment to Indian States and Railway Companies of their share of the surplus profit, appropriation to the depreciation fund, interest charges, new construction and open lines. It is learned that there is a small increase in the demand for Railway Board over the revised for 1941/42 "inter alia" to A. R. P. work and employment of temporary staff for war work.

The Railway Budget is due to be presented to the Central Legislature on February 18.—A. P.

For God, For Truth, For Justice!

Thirteenth Centenary Of Imam Husain's Martyrdom; Radhakrishnan, Mrs. Naidu And Kher's Tributes

A vast and cosmopolitan gathering commemorated the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussein at Kesar Baugh, on Saturday night. Elaborate arrangements were made to accommodate members of various communities. Volunteers, donned in white clothes saffron-coloured turbans, interspersed with volunteers clad in grey suits, lined up the entrance to the spacious hall and kept back a surging and enthusiastic crowd. The galleries which were screened were filled with ladies.

As the leaders ascended the platform and the cameramen turned their flood-lights on them, the vast concourse stood up and rushed forward. A number of people invaded the already packed hall. Queues of people stood in the compound and patiently listened to the speeches through the loud-speakers and lustily cheered, as the speakers paid handsome tributes to the memory of Imam Hussein.

Among those who spoke were Dr. Collaco, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Bhai Saheb Abdul Kader Bhai Saheb, Sardar Tejja Singh, Khan Saheb Dadachanji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Messages were received from H. E. H. the Nizam, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendraprasad, Mr. Jayakar, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, H. H. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, Pundit Sunderlal, Dastur Kutar, Father Palacio.

Speakers emphasised the sacrifice made by Imam Hussein. Mrs. Naidu said that Imam Hussein did not seek wealth, power and position but died to uphold the principles of democracy for which the whole world was fighting to-day. Islam meant the carrying out of the will of God and Imam Hussein's sacrifice meant fulfilment of God's will.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that it might look easy for an individual to sacrifice one's own life, when one's own honour and conviction and fate were at stake but the episode of Karbala showed that the value of the noble sacrifices was infinitely greater inasmuch as Imam Hussein not only sacrificed his life but the lives of the nearest and dearest to him in upholding the cause. He emphasised that the cause of the Hindu-Muslim unity was the supreme need of the hour.

After Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has welcomed the President and the guests, Sir Radhakrishnan made an appeal for belief in God and promotion of brotherliness in contact.

PREFERRED DEATH TO DISHONOUR.

Sir Radhakrishnan stated that it was really a great privilege to preside over the vast gathering of different communities which had met to celebrate the 13th centenary and to commemorate the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussein. It was a cosmopolitan gathering and that only meant that they were all true believers in God. And that belief transcended all divisions and denominations. From the very beginning of civilization, this country believed in religion and religious adoration and it not merely adored not of great industrialists, kings and political despots and potentates but men who led lives of religious thought stamped with infinity. It was not the aim and object of that civilization to establish empires alone but to work for the highest achievement of spiritual aspirations. To realise that object seemed to be the purpose larger than life which was not only one of ease and comforts and the struggle for the daily necessities but aiming at the fulfilment of the greater ambition of wanting to be happy through sacrifice. In order to realise that object, there were in ancient days men who tortured their minds and bodies, went through a period of "tapasya", "yoga", renunciation and suffering. It was through these several stages that they realised that those were great sages who preferred death to desertion. It was these men like Socrates. Jesus and Imam Hussein who gave away their lives for the sake of love of God and their devotion to duty.

Imam Hussein preferred death to dishonour. And to achieve his object, he had to face the agony of mind of seeing his nearest and dearest being killed. It was a living death.

That was the life of a great man and they had met there to celebrate his martyrdom and it required a purging of mind and transporting oneself from the life of ease to a life of sacrifice and to bring in unity in the attainment of that highest ideal.

THEY WERE ALL BROTHERS

Continuing the speaker said that if they had faith in God, it did not matter whether they came from Benares or Mecca. They should realize that all of them came from that supreme source and that they were all brothers and that the little misunderstandings in life were but of the nature of a domestic tragedy.

Waiting on God and loving mankind was the highest attitude of a religion to whatever denomination one happened to be affiliated. God was one and indivisible and was superior to all. He appealed to the vast concourse of people that cosmopolitan gathering to have faith in God and have brotherliness in contact with their fellowmen.

(A fuller report of the meeting will appear in Monday's issue of the paper).

ENCROACHMENT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Kathiawar's Protest Against Rulers' Attitude

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 30.

A meeting of the General Body of the Kathiawar Political Conference was held at Yusufbag this afternoon at 2 under the presidentship of Durba Gopaldas Desai. Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Secretary, read the report of the last meeting of the Conference held at Rajkot on July 2, 1938.

Mr. Dhebar spoke about conditions obtaining in the States and referred to encroachment on civic liberties. He gave the example of the weekly "Fulchhab" which had been banned throughout Kathiawar with the exception of two States.

A resolution congratulating Limbdi Hijratis for the sufferings they had undertaken to vindicate their primary rights was unanimously passed.—United Press.

JAPS ATTACK CHINESE TOWNS

"Independence" Movement In Indo-China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 31.

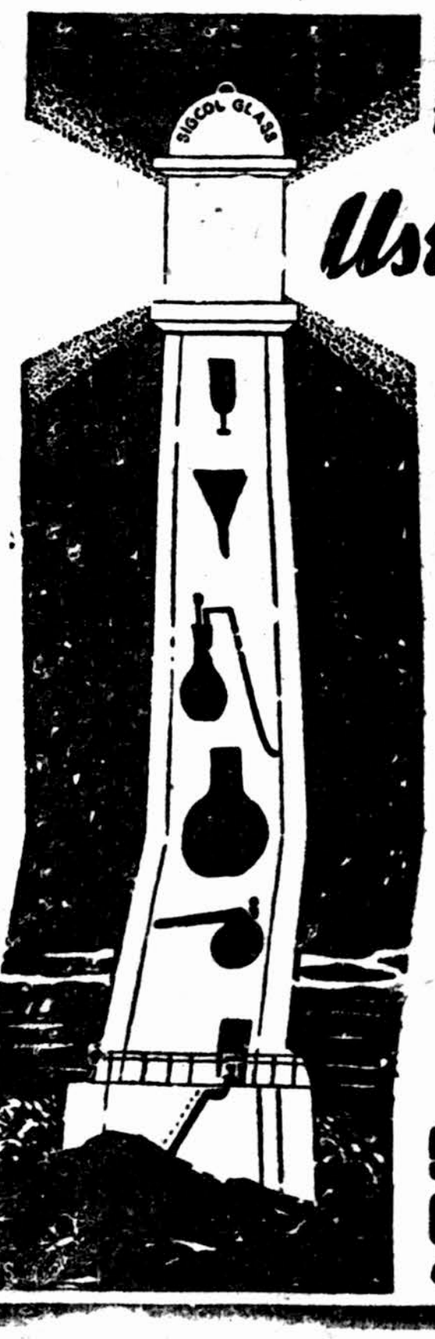
A Chungking communique says that in the central Chinese Front towns near Manchang have been attacked by large Japanese forces. The enemy has been successfully held.

IN INDO-CHINA.

The Japanese in Indo-China are trying to organise an independence movement among the natives of the country with the object of overthrowing the French regime, says a Chungking military spokesman. Two thousand Japanese troops stationed in Tongking in the northern part of Indo-China have been transferred to Saigon, the spokesman said leaving only two thousand to defend the Chinese-Indo-China border.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is now stated that nine are dead and 32 injured in the Scottish train smash. Soldiers and sailors were among passengers. Several ambulance loads of injured are being taken to hospital.



For better results ...
For better economy
Use "SIGCOL" GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision, efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
6, CHURCH LANE • CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO., LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

Australia's Status In British War Cabinet

Sydney Will Accept Present Arrangements And Will Fight For Vote

SYDNEY, Jan. 31.

The negotiations between the Australian and British Governments on Australia's Status in the British War Cabinet are still incomplete.

It is believed that two major points at issue are whether Australia will obtain a vote in the war cabinet, and whether the Pacific War Council will have executive or only advisory status It is thought that Australia may accept the arrangements now offered by Great Britain, while reserving the right to seek an early revision.—Reuter.

New Zealand Premier On Pacific War Policy

WELLINGTON.—The Pacific War Situation may be epitomized as "it is better to fight than make a fuss," said the Prime Minister Mr. Fraser who cited the example of the British people as the lead New Zealand would follow.

Mr. Churchill's reference to the Anzac area of the Allied Control of the Pacific, together with the proposed establishment of a war council, is widely appreciated here. Public opinion supports Mr. Fraser's reference to Washington as the locale. A few years ago, the prospect of a situation in which any force other than the British Navy would bear the responsibility would have been beyond imagining. New Zealand welcomes the proof of mutual trust and full collaboration.

The belief in some quarters is that Mr. Curtins complaint levelled at the British Broadcasting Corporation is one which could reasonably be laid at his own door as, since the outbreak of the war with Japan he has acted not only as spokesman for Australia—and, in default of any guidance from Wellington—as that for New Zealand also. Other opinion is that Mr. Curtins bluntness has much to recommend it, as when the Dominions which have given undivided material support to the common cause are themselves threatened [illegible] to be too scrupulous as to niceties governing their approach.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, January 31

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 four months.
B C. RATES :—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 327 1/2.
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4; D D Rs. 294 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 58
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.
BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.
STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 157 1/2; D D Rs. 157 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 153
Cross Rates Sh. 2/3 15/16; 2/4
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pcs 19.5 21.5.
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK :—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent.
Tone :—Easy.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Bombay, January 31

The local share bazar was closed to-day and will remain closed on Monday. The Governing Body has decided to extend the time for payment against delivery of the shares on the forward list and has suspended selling out Rule. Making up prices for February and March are fixed as under :—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,169-8, Rs. 1,175; Central India Rs. 358-4, Rs. 360; Century Rs. 378-2, Rs. 380; Colaba Land Rs. 184-2, Rs. 185; Finlay Rs. 209, Rs. 210; Gokak Rs. 248-12, Rs. 250; Kohinoor Rs. 482-10, Rs. 485; Morarji Rs. 462-12, Rs. 465; Mysore Rs. 149-4 D.C., Rs. 150 both cum dividend; New Great Rs. 283-10, Rs. 285; Phoenix Rs. 447-12, Rs. 450; Simplex Rs. 204, Rs. 206; Swadeshi Rs. 413, Rs. 415; Swan Rs. 209, Rs. 210; Andhra Rs. 1,671-8, Rs. 1,680; Tram Rs. 140-4 Rs. 141; Tata Hydro Rs. 175-4, Rs. 176; Tata Power Rs. 1,651-12, Rs. 1,660; Bombay Steam Rs. 318-8, Rs. 320; Tata Ordinary Rs. 308-8, Rs. 310; Tata Deferred Rs. 1,651-12, Rs. 1,660; Alcock Rs. 607, Rs. 610; Associated Cement Rs. 159-4; Rs. 160 both ex-dividend; Belapur Rs. 238-12, Rs. 240; Bombay Burmah Old Rs. 328-6, Rs. 330; Indian Bleaching Rs. 179-2, Rs. 180; Premier Construction Rs. 115-6, Rs. 116; Shivrajpur Rs. 32-13, Rs. 33.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, January 31

The market continued to rule easy to-day. Tata Deferreds receded further to 1580 but towards the close recovered to 1590. Tata Ordinaries eased off to 295-8 and steadied up later to 297. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at 1110. Indian Irons stood at 26-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1600) 1590 1580 1590
Tata Ordinaries (296) 297 295-8 297
Tata Ordinary 297; Tata Deferred 1590; Indian Iron 26/4; Steel Corpn of Bengal XD 15/6; Bombay Dyeing 1110; Central India 330; Century 360; Gokak 230; Kohinoor 462/8; Simplex 180; Andhra Valley 1670; Tata Hydro 171/14; Tata Power 1580; Associated Cement 157; Belapur 228/2; Bombay Burma (old) 312/8

Madras Share Market

Madras : January 31.

Market remained quieter. Indian Bank 103/8, Ranga Vilas 80, Vasantha ordy 141, Buckingham and Carnatic ordy 243, Mettur Industries 151, Cambodia ordy 10/12, Kothari Textiles ordy 13/8, Meenakshi ordy 22 ex-d, Devashola 9/2, Rajagiri 7/15, Cochin Rubber 16/6, Cochin Malabar ordy 9/4, Vaikundom 13/12, Nellithanam 9/4, Nilambur 12/4, Cottanad 7/6, Be Be Rubber 7/12 c-d, Kalpettas 23/6, Woodlands 9/4 ex-d, Midlands 7/6, Ouchterloney Valley ordy 2/12/6, Travancore Rubbers 10/8 s l, South Madras Electric ordy 12/12, West Coast Electric 6/14 Mysore Sugar 52/8, Singareni Collieries 11/4 Mettur Chemical ordy 14/3

London Stock Exchange

London, January 30

Week-endish but steadier subsequently replaced early dullness due Far-Eastern Libyan war uncertainties though business remained quietest. Giltedged oils industrials inclined lower internationals generally easier especially Canpacs but home rails met late support. Kaffirs dull in absence news regarding effects powerline damage Brazilian Egyptian bonds tended lower, also Chilean Nitrate issues on reduced expectations United States requirements.

LINSEED WHEAT

Bombay, January 31

Linseed May	.....	Rs.	9	2 9
Wheat May	.....		6	14 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 31

The local cotton market is likely to face trying times where professional operators are manipulating the market in their own interest although we were told recently by the President of the E. I. C. A. that the hedge market must be maintained in the interest of Indian cotton growers. The Government of India is trying to help Indian cotton growers and import duty is raised and there is a move to finance short staple cotton. Thus in the face of such a development under the plea of war news, cotton prices are being depressed by professional operators and the Board of Directors who were anxious to rescind penalty clause recently, believe that the market is functioning in the interest of Indian cotton trade. It is time for them to act in good time before a critical stage develops and check all evil forces. Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 199 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 200/12 under scattered covering.

Thereafter there was scattered business but on account of Indore settlement, there was moderate buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	..... Rs.	201	12	0
BROACH July/August	.....	209	0	0
OOMRA March	.....	157	4	0
OOMRA May	.....	160	8	0
OOMRA July	.....	164	4	0
BENGAL March	.....	129	4	0
BENGAL May	.....	132	4	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, January 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		132	129	126	123
M G Punjab		132	129	126	123
M G Rajputana		138	135	132	129
M G Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	
M G C P No. 1	195	192	189	186	
M G C P No. 2	172	169	166	163	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 31

	Old.	Ready	Feb.
Bengal Fine	119-20	129/34	..
Berar	130-35	157/59	...
C. P. 1	150-55	185/86	...
C. P. 2	135-40	165/66	..
Khandesh	100-05	123/28	...
Muglai	107-10	127/30	Fine
Broach	120-25	.....	—6
Broach Low	100-10	.....	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 30-1-42	2843000	2674000
Receipts yesterday 30-1-42	24000	4000
Export to date 19-12-41		585000
Stock at Ports 23-1-42	3320000	3462000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-1-42		3303000
Quantity in sight 19-12-41		6908000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, January 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	269	44,575	58,701
Central India	212	13,987	55,665
Barsi and Nagar	59	34,664	57,386
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	5,504	18,886
Berar	211	113,102	195,755
Central Provinces	716	48,882	34,027
Total Oomras	1,467	260,714	420,420
Dholeras	.....	17,572	25,980
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	562
Rajputana	.....	378	2,584
Sind-Punjab	2,607	258,844	247,294
Broach	2,398	37,371	12,609
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	6,478	27,290
Westerns-Northerns	.....	6,085	28,872
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	8,591	522
Total	6,472	499,984	766,372
Arrived by road to 29th January 1942	.....	67,500	22,200

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, January 31

Wheat May	.....	0	6 6
Linseed May	.....	0	12 0
Groundnut May	.....	4	6 0
Castorseed May	.....	3	12 0
Cottonseed May	.....	1	14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	0	14 0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	0	15 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 1 134 cent points at 331
Broach J/A below New York July 1.113 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, January 30

Broach A/M highest 207 lowest 202 3/4 closing 202 3/4
Broach J/A highest 213 3/4 lowest 210 closing 210
Oomra March highest 160 1/2 lowest 158 closing 158
Oomra May highest 164 1/2 lowest 161 3/4 closing 161 3/4
Bengal March highest 131 3/4 lowest 128 1/4 closing 128 1/4
Bengal May highest 135 lowest 131 3/4 closing 131 3/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, January 31

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d. and forward quotation was 23 9/16d. There was a small business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 62-12-6. The local market was steady with a slightly improved demand. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	..... Rs.	47	0	0
Maha	.....	46	12	0
Sovereigns	.....	33	2	6

SILVER

Ready	.....	70	4	0
Maha	.....	64	12	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : January 31.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s	220	219	218
10 1/2s	240	239	238
20 1/2s	332	333	323
40s	535	530	525

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s are nominal.

Latest Commercail

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York : January 31.

Previous closing	18.93
To-day's opening	18.75
Difference	—18
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York : January 31.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
March (19.11/10) 18.75/68
May (19.24/23) 18.90/83
July (19.32/30) 18.98/90

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London : January 31.

SEEDS

Castorseeds January/February (£20 5/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta January/February (£20 11/16 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata January/February (£18 7/8 sellers) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast January/February (£19 3/8 sellers) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot December unquoted
Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin : No market.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : January 31.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T.T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : January 31.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/32
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/32
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/32

LONDON BULLION.

London : January 31.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed.

LONDON SILVER

London : January 31.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 9/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.35
London on Shanghai unavailable
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : January 31.

There was no trading during night session.

Sugarcane Crop

The final memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1941/42 states :

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1939/40 the area under sugarcane in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the sugarcane crop sown from January 1941 onwards.

(Estimates up to 20th January 1942)

AREA.—The total reported and estimated areas under the crop now stand as noted below :—

Bombay Province : British districts 109,000 acres; Indian States 47.000 acres. Total 155,000 acres.

0.6 per cent below the final revised area of the last year but 39.8 per cent over the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

OUTTURN.—As a result of the seasonal conditions mentioned above the crop in Gujarat is expected to be between 45 and 58 per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the yield is estimated to be between 63 and full normal. The crop in the Karnatak is expected to be 75 per cent of the normal except in the Bijapur District where it is only 52 per cent of the normal. In Konkan the crop is estimated to be 75 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British Districts.

The total estimated outturn of gul works out as shown below :—

Bombay Province : British districts 275,000 tons; Indian States 109,000 tons. Total 384,000 tons.

8.6 per cent below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but 37.4 per cent over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years

Calcutta Share Bazar

Calcutta : January 31.

Only a limited business was put through at about quotation prices. The undertone, however, kept steady.

Govt. Securities : 3 per cent loan 1963/65 94/4 s lot; 3 per cent Defence loan 1949/52 98/4 s lot.

Banks : Reserve Bank 10 per cent.

Cotton : Dunbar ord 226/8 s lot

Coal : Bengal 370.

Jutes : Dalhousie ord 217 ex-div exrights s lot, Dalhousie pref 162/8, Kinnsion ord 340 ex-div ex-rights s lot. Lawrence 305 ex-rights s lot.

Miscellaneous : Assam Bengal Cement ord 12/8, India Malleable Casting ord 6/14, Assam Match 19/10 ct, Dunlop Rubber ord 40/8 Titaghur Paper second pref 109, Midnapore Zemindary 66/8.—A. P.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 31

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 109 28 107 35 105 42 104 49-56 103
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 108 24 102 28 102 35 90 42 95 49-56 95
Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 68 Rosita Rs. 66 Country make Rs. 55 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined closed, per cwt.
Tin Ingot Penang closed.

SETTLEMENT RATES.

Copper sheets Chaitra Rs. 105.
Pigiead 'B.M.' closed Tin Ingot Penang closed.
Market tone :—Weak.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, January 31

Groundnuts February—				
Opening	..... Rs.	43	8	0
Highest	.....	43	8	0
Lowest	.....	42	5	6
Closing	.....	42	15	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening	.....	44	4	0
Highest	.....	44	10	6
Lowest	.....	43	14	6
Closing	.....	44	10	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening	.....	24	2	0
Highest	.....	24	3	6
Lowest	.....	24	0	6
Closing	.....	24	2	6
Castorseeds May—				
Opening	.....	41	4	0
Highest	.....	41	8	0
Lowest	.....	41	0	6
Closing	.....	41	8	0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 30

T T London on :—
New York, Madrid, Montreal, Berne and Stockholm rates unchanged.

LONDON RUBBER

London, January 30

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. ..... unquoted

SESAMUM CROP

The Preliminary Memoandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (in-42 states :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1939-40 the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for the year under report, i.e. for 1941-42, shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop sown in October-November 1941.

(Estimates up to 10th January 1942)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported in British Districts 1,508 thousand acres and 342 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,850 thousand acres, 3.1 and 6.0 per cent below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Decrease in area almost general in Province due deficient late rains except in North Gujarat where slight increase reported. Condition of crop not satisfactory over most Province due insufficient late rains and want of soil-moisture except in areas with irrigation facilities where crop fairly good. Damage by black-headed crickets reported from parts of North Gujarat.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, January 31

Fine White Java sugar per cwt. :—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 17-12-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 18-12-0 to 19-4-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 19-4-0 to 19-12-0
Buland Rs. 19-12-0
Chinai Lisa Rs. 30-8-0
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 14-3-0
Tone :—Steady

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, January 31

Yellow metal sheets	..... Rs.	96	0	0
Copper sheets	..... Rs.	109	0	0

Tone :—Steady.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 1

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far East. 5 Songs from the Silver Screen. 5-30 Sukhdev Parshad. 5-50 R R. Chowdhury. 6-15 Dhani Ram. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened, or Sarangi. 7-50 Lakshmi Bai. 8-15 Bijan Ghose Dastidar. 8-35 Chanda Bai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Jaijaiwanti on Sarod. 9-55 Listening Post. Talk relayed from BBC. 10 Lakshmi Bai. 10-20 Chanda Bai. 10-30 Bijan Ghose Dastidar : Vocal music.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Nagaswaram. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Selections from the screen. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Light selection. 9-30 Tambe Shastry. 10 S. Parsekar. Violin. 10-15 V. S. Nasikkar. 11 A I R Orchestra. 11-35 A.A. Vyas. 11-30 News-Play (Marathi). 11-45 Manhar G. Barwe. 12-15 p.m Andhe Ki Bater : Comedy in Hindustani. 12-45 Kannada Song. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Shrimati Bai Narvkar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 A I R Artist 5-20 Master Ratnakant. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Instrumental duet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Manohar Deshpande : Recitations from Marathi poems. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Manhar G. Barwe. 7 Nisar Ahmad. 7-15 V. S. Nasikkar. 7-30 G.G. tary (B. B. C relay). 7-30 G. G. Kharadkar. 7-45 News commentary 7-50 A I R Chorus Party. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Talk on Petrol Rationing by Mr. T. T. Kothawala. 8-45 News play in Gujarati. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 European music recording : Baritone. 10-10 N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-15 Sarangi recital. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 9 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m As in Bombay 1. 6 Hamid Husain. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Tambe Shastry. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-10 Manahar G. Barwe. 9-40 Tambe Shastry. 10 Ramlal : Sitar. 10-15 Shrimati Bai Narvekar

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART NOT POLITICS

EXHIBITION AT TOWN-HALL—CREDITABLE SCORE BY INDIAN SECTION—SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE SOCIETY—ANOTHER CHALLENGE TO MR. CHAVDA—FIRST ART CONFERENCE—LIGHT ON ITS TRANSACTIONS—ART A CONSPICUOUS OMISSION— DRAWING TEACHERS' FRONT—REACTIONARY AND SEPARATIST MOVE.

The Bombay Art Society deserves the credit of having organised, in the course of the last year, a series of lectures and small scale exhibitions calculated to foster art-appreciation in the public. It has, thereby, emphasised what the primary function of an art society ought to be. It commenced the current year with its annual show which is organised on an All-India basis and which ranks as an outstanding event in the art life of Bombay.

The exhibition serves as a stimulus to the ambitious artists to endeavour to express themselves in more than one medium and style and gives an opportunity to the unknown talents to peep over the art-horizon on the merits of their works. Mr. K. H. Ara is one of the artists to whom the exhibition has given deserving publicity. Mr. Ara, who is a mechanic by profession, is a self-taught artist. He is known to have been buying materials for painting from his meagre salary and devoting his leisure hours to the practice of art. Though not trained on the systematic lines, he handles any medium and style with equal alacrity and wins awards in competition with the trained artists.

Not For Competition

Unannounced non-co-operation by some of the Europe-trained artists of Bombay with the Society's exhibition has not yet ended. They are certainly not in need of publicity. If they do not like to submit their works to the judging committee, why should they not send in their entries for "not competition"? They ought to have the feelings to guide their juniors at least by demonstrating to them their advanced art and also to contribute their mite to the exhibition whose success entirely depends on the co-operation of the artists

Some of the senior artists deserve to be congratulated on their spirit of upholding the prestige of the exhibition by regularly contributing their works in it, but, with due respect to them, it should be suggested that they should now refrain from measuring their strength with their juniors and send in their select entries for "not competetion"

The Bombay Art Society should also dissuade the members of the managing and exhibition committees from entering into competition, but not from exhibiting their works. Some space reserved for "not competition" should display the works of the seniors, the members of the Societey's committees and the Europe-trained artists. The younger generation that is gathering force from year to year must have a wider scope to assert itself.

Interesting Features

The remarkably higher standard of the Indian section can be traced mainly to the contributions by the artists of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The output of the younger generation reflects the development of a new outlook and forceful style and vibrates with rhythm and movement. It records a new phase of Indian art in Bombay—an outcome of the progressive tendencies of the school.

The modernist group has established itself in the Town Hall because it has qualified itself to claim its production as a feature of the oil section. It appears to be gaining momentum by receiving new recruits and converts. The varieties of broad and credible impressions in a vigorous style and in rich and bright colours do not fail to arrest the attention of the observers, but they failed, this year to attract the notice of the judging committee.

What Is Wanted

Sir Cowasji's expectation, from the artists of the specimens which would be equal to, if not better, than, those before by their fore-fathers, ought to act as a reminder to the artists not to rest satisfied with their achievements. There are artists who are capable of producing works of a superior quality, but they have to expect in return only the gold medal as the highest token of appreciation.

The majority of the exhibits return to the studios in which they were born. Even the best of them do not find a permanent and public anchorage. Art can attain pre-eminence, but it cannot attain permanence unless it is valued as a civic and national asset and exhibited on a permanent basis in a place like an art-gallery, to the necessity of which the premier city of India is supremely indifferent.

Quantitative as well as qualititave emaciation of the sculptural section is a depressing feature of the exhibition, for which the sculptors are solely responsible. The section will not record any improvement in its tone as long as the sculptors do not part company with the Europe-trained artists and determine to contribute their best to the exhibition. Sir Cowasji's desire to see a few genuine sculptures in the traditional Indian style will be fulfilled only when some sculptors will condescend to emulate the example of Mr. K. D. Tripathi of the School of Art, Bombay.

Well Done, Rao

Mr. S. D. Chavda, who ventured in his article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 4-12-41 to launch an attack on his "old school", was not allowed a walk-over by Messrs. K. K. Hebbar and V. R. Rao—the two artists of independent thought and broad outlook. Following Mr. Hebbar's rebuff to Mr. Chavda, Mr. Rao has, in his article to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 7-1-42, exposed the fallacy of his arguments, presented a broad view of art and defined the function of an art school which the School of Art, Bombay, is discharging. But the attitude which dictated Mr. Chavda's article is too transparent to need more light to look through.

Art Politics

The sudden resurgence of activity on art-front after a lull of nearly three years reached its climax last week-end, when the Bombay Provincial Art Conference met at the Mody Memorial Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. M. Raval, the well-known artist of Ahmedabad. It was convened with the avowed object of bringing together all the painters, sculptors and architects of the province of Bombay, but it will be worth noticing what the Conference actually achieved.

Some artists of independent views would appear to have kept themselves aloof from the Conference. A few artist-members of note of the Art Society of India, under whose auspices the Conference was convened, are understood to have abstained from attending it and so did a few members of the Conference Committee itself. A couple of organised groups exclusively of artists were not officially represented—an omission which is not calculated to have been compensated by the attendance of any of their members in his individual capacity. The Conference thus failed to bring all these elements together and to attain a fully representative character.

Maximum agreement and wider representation which are the essentials of the success of any Conference were not aimed at by the organisers because they need much spade-work. The true significance of the mystifying phrase "urgent issues of the reorganisation of Art-activity in the province", which was responsible for the atmosphere of suspense and suspicion, was not clarified until the controversial resolutions leapt out of the portfolios of a few active delegates.

Actual Position

The small community of the artists found itself grouped into "independents", and "dissenters" mostly as absentees, and "organisers" and "oppositionists" as participants—an achievement which the organisers should not feel proud of. Wild scenes, high tension, retorts, regrets and apologies should be deprecated in a Confrence especially of the artists. Such an atmosphere could have been avoided had the organisers put their cards on the table and adopted a compromising attitude from the very outset. But it appears that a few of them were in a hurry to rush through the show in order to gain a platform to raise their favourite slogans of "reorganisation", "overhauling" and "Indianisation".

There were, in the Conference, speeches and discussions on art-politics and frequent passages of arm between the speakers in the politician's rhetoric style. There were dances, music and dinner, but "art" by itself was conspicuous by its absence. No sitting was reserved for demonstration of any technique or discussion on the current trends of or outlook on art. Even the President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee or a few recent converts to the cause of Indian art did not consider it an opportune moment to illustrate their lofty and much-trumpeted idealism of Indian art by concrete examples of their actual achievements.

Grand Success!

The adoption of the two resolutions, one regarding "Indianisation" of the post of the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the other regarding "Overhauling" art-education, was a foregone conclusion, because the main object with which the Conference was convened was apparently to push through it, irrespective of its representative character, these two items which constitute the sole programme of some of the organisers to whom art-politics is a chronic obsession.

The resolution regarding "Indianisation" of the post of the Director was, however, passed in a sensible manner. It reflects the spirit of the age and presents a question to which no nationalist-minded Indian can reply otherwise.

Mr. Claude Batley! is it not a surprise to you that you were not shaken in your professional chair?

"Overhauling of art-education is a new slogan and succeeds "reorganisation" of 1938. Perhaps, it is a new convention of art. The resolution expects the Government, to know the meaning of the term "overhaul" or find it out from the addresses of the president and the chairman of the reception committee.

A noteworthy but solitary contribution of the type which the conference of the artists should expect from its members came through Mr. N. M. Kelkar's paper. Mr. Kelkar has studied the problem of industry and art and has pointed out how industry can and should be made to absorb qualified artists and designers. He is quite frank in the expression of his views and has something constructive to suggest. A resolution on the question discussed by him was also passed and, perhaps, will be left to him alone to proceed with.

Another Front

How the reactionary spirit began to assert itself in the art word after the inauguration of the provincial autonomy in the Bombay Presidency is further illustrated by a curious episode. It appears from the letter of Mr. M. R. Chapalkar in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 21-9-39 that some drawing teachers had approached the Congress Ministry with a suggestion for modifications of the present system of Drawing grade examinations, which included the transfer of the control of the examinations to the Inspector of drawing.

Then, in his second letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 23-10-39, he clearly stated "our demand is that the drawing teachers, from the secondary schools should be represented on the Board of Examiners, and if this principle is accepted by the Government our grievance is sure to be redressed, but we do not aim at decentralisation of the present system of examinations in order to achieve our object"

Reactionary Attempts

In spite of Mr. Chapalkar's assurance to the contrary, the first session of the Bombay Presidency Drawing Teachers' Association which met at Bombay on 27-10-40, passed a resolution which requested the Government to institute a presided over by the Inspector of Drawing and craft works. This is said to presided over by the Inspector of Drawing and craft works. This said to have been proposed by Mr. Chapalkar and seconded by Mr. R. M. Raval. The Association which held its second session at Poona in the last week of December and which was appreciated by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Art Conference for the commendable work it is doing, obviously because it also passed a resolution for "Indianisation" of the Art School, has passed a similar resolution for institution of a separate board.

Why should the protagonists of such a reactionary and separatist move seek decentralisation of the present system in order to secure their representatives on the Board of Examiners? Drawing cannot and should not be detached from art. Creation of an independent art department, in which training and examinations in drawing, art and craft are thoroughly centralised, is a highly creditable achievement of the Government of Bombay Any attempt, official or unofficial, at its disintegration should be strongly resented, as it is bound to undo the progress achieved by it and to hamper its further growth.

"ADOLESCENCE"

(A dry-point sketch by Mr. Y. K. Shukla that won H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Prize).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI

THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Friends in charge of food

Children taking their meals

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received a number of letters from some sisters and brothers in connection with the children's trip to Sind, about which I have been writing in the last few issues and shall write in this issue also. I have just selected one letter for publication, and from that too I give hereunder only certain extracts:—

Dear Dada,

When I read about your Sind tour in the "Chronicle", I cried so hard.....I wish I could have joined the trip. And Ma has promised to send me when you organise the next tour. But she says that I have first to get myself enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

So please will you register my name in the Association? I shall be much obliged. But please Ma says, first of all you better let us know if you take all children in the Balkan-ji-Bari? For, you see, I am a Parsi girl. And what are your fees and rules? Kindly let me have full particulars.

Then please I don't like your name "Dada". It sounds no good. Suppose I delete the last "a" from your name, and call you "Dad", will you be angry with me? I do not know good English also: Have I to write in English always? Do all the children of Balkan-ji-Bari speak English only? Oh, please, let me know everything.

My elder brother also wants to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. But first you must enrol my name, then his.....I am very fond of travelling. Kindly write to me in detail. Wishing you the best of luck and health, your loving,

Frani Bharucha.

I am glad to note that children are getting more and more interested in the activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari. I inform all girls and boys that there is no distinction of caste, colour or creed, for joining our Association. Nominal fees are charged and they are to be paid once for all. And children can write to me in any language they like.

Little Frani, a pamphlet containing full particulars about the Balkan-ji Bari and an enrolment form have been despatched to you. When you return the form properly filled in, we shall be glad to enrol you in the Association and send you a beautiful Certificate. If there is anything further you want to know, you are most welcome to ask. And please do not call me "Dad" for I am called "Dada" by all. Thanks!

* * *

At Hyderabad

Now to resume our account of the children's trip to Sind: We left Sukkur on the morning of the New Year, 1942, and arrived at Hyderabad the same evening. After a little wash, we went to see the main Bazar. It is a narrow and very long one. We had to form a small procession to go through it.

On the next day, we visited the Kotri Bridge over the river Indus, saw the garden at Gidu Bunder and gave a round at the Mental Hospital. Our after-effects of the visit to the Hospital were that we felt great sympathy for the poor lunatics who were there—We felt a sort of awe at seeing our brethren in that condition, and wondered at the ways of God!

In the evening we went to Bapa Kishinchand's garden. Bapaji has tried to modernise his garden. He has built a small Library, a small Hospital, a small Handicrafts section, and a small Hostel for students and guests. We enjoyed the fruits of his garden and then went to visit Harijans' Quarters, where we were pleased to meet the Harijan members of Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * *

The Last Night

At night we met around the "Camp-Fire". That was our last night in Sind, and everyone felt like enjoying the whole night.....Children gave an interesting programme of variety entertainments. Elders also gave some items. After Satishbhai had finished, Indrabhai was asked to relate a story. He threw the burden on Dadi Parvati, saying: "In Gujarat Dadis have to relate stories".

And Dadi turned over the responsibility to me, saying: "Dada has remained silent all the time; he must relate to us a nice story". Every one echoed: "A nice story!" So I had to get up, and I said, "A nice story—Now what did you hear?" All replied, "A nice story" Thereupon I immediately said, "I am glad you have heard a nice story. It is late now, so let us all go to bed."

That was a beautiful finishing stroke I thought, as every one got up. But all were in a mood to enjoy. A batch of Bombay girls and boys as well as elders began to dance a "garba" round the camp-fire. Then all our Sind friends—children, ladies and gentlemen also began to join us one by one. What a big circle it had become—None had been left out! At last we stood at alert, sang "Vande Mataram", and thus ended our last night in Sind.

* * *

Our Return Journey

On the morning of January 3, a motor bus was ready to take us round the city. We saw the Mirs' Tombs—How majestically those past Rulers of Sind were having their eternal rest!—We visited gardens on the bank of the Phulali river, certain manufacturing centres, the old Forts, and then the Khadi Shop, where everyone made some purchases.

Then we returned to our camp and had our lunch—after which again there was a last meeting of Bombay and Sind children and workers. We offered them our heartfelt thanks and requested them to pay us a return visit whenever convenient. We exchanged presents with each other. Dadi Parvati Gidwani spoke on behalf of Sind and Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai on behalf of Bombay.

We left Hyderabad in the evening, and had a very enjoyable time throughout our return journey: We had tea, breakfast, lunch, tiffin and dinner at regular intervals on the different stations. We reached Ahmedabad on the night of January, 4, and there awaited milk for our party, sent to us by Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth. All of us enjoyed that last cup of milk very much, and our thanks for it are due to the Lady.

On the morning of January 5, we reached Bombay by the Kathiawar Mail instead of by the Gujarat Mail, as we could not catch the latter train at Ahmedabad before its right time of departure. The Kathiawar Mail also arrived late that day....Perhaps the parents and guardians of children had a little anxious time: But how happy they were to meet them and to hear them shouting "Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad!"

At the MIRS' TOMBS, Hyderabad (Sind)

* * *

The Gorse Bush

She is not quite five yet, and her idea of God is not as philosophical, as reasonable, and sublime as yours. She cannot conceive of anyone very much greater than her parents yet.

One day she stopped and pointed. "That's a silly place to plant a gorse bush", she said, "right in the middle of a hay field."

"Gorse bushes plant themselves" a grown-up told her.

"No," said Baby, "God plants the wild flowers".

The grown-up was about to explain, but reflected that, after all, if God's wind of God's bird carried the seed it might be said, that God did plant the wild flowers.

Five-year-old continued, meditatively: "He must have enormous porkets for all the seed". Then she returned to the charge reproachfully: "It was a very silly place to plant a gorse bush".

* * *

What Shall We Do?

A doctor has been speaking of the lengthening of life, and we like what he said.

Twenty-five years ago, he said, the favourite topic was "What shall we do with our boys?" But those boys have now grown up, and the question they are asking is "What shall we do with our grandfathers?"

* * *

Three Threes

A reader of many books sends us this passage from Matthew Arnold's note book.

Matthew Arnold scribled many wise things down in his note books. One page ran as follows:

The three tokens of genius: extraordinary understanding, extraordinary conduct, and extraordinary exertion.

The three things that improve genius: proper exertion, frequent extertion, and successful exertion.

The three pillars of learning: Seeing much, suffering much, and learning much.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Happy Load of Children: (i) in the train (centre), (ii) in a motor bus (right), and (iii) in horse carriage (left)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

ROMANCE IS WHERE YOU FIND IT

Says REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am not one of those educated girls who write to you. I never went beyond the first year of high school. I work in a department store in our town. I am in love, but my parents seem to think I am throwing myself away because my boy friend is only a truck driver. They seem to think I deserve a prince or something. Personally I don't see why they should.

I am fairly good-looking, but no more so than a thousand other girls and I certainly don't have the family or the background that would attract the kind of men they think I should. I'm terribly in love with Bill. He makes 90 rupees a month and works on long distance trips mostly....but there are many times when he will be able to be home for week-ends. I think I would love having a little apartment, keeping it nice and studying to improve myself during the days when he is away. Why do they look down on him, so? Do You?

MABEL.

* * *

No, my dear.....I certainly do not. I think truck drivers are among the most necessary and important cogs to keep the great wheels of industry going, and I also think many of them are very colourful and interesting.

There is a great deal of courage and daring in the business of trucking great loads over the countryside. A great deal depends on the skill and ability of the man who drives a truck. In his hands are several things, his own life and the things he carries....and the lives of other people he meets on the road.

High Adventure

He is a man who is dependent, for the most part, on his own thoughts and, like men who live in the country, either develops a good original brain or nothing at all. You should be able to tell by now, which class your young man fits into.

Years ago, captains carried goods much as the truck driver now does, in clipper ships. There isn't so very much difference between seamen in brass buttons, or truck drivers in khaki and puttees. They are doing practically the same thing....only the swish and the romance of the sea is substituted by the dust and the lights of the highway.

I think you should regard your sweetheart's job as high adventure. See it for the glamorous thing it is and convey that idea to your parents.

It is not given to every man to sit behind a desk and push buttons. Besides, it would be a sorry and dull world if it were. There have to be the hearty men...as well as the scheming men....the men of brawn and action as well as the men of brains and cunning.

Eventful Life

And concerning human nature...your young man has plenty of opportunity to study it. Because there is no one so astute as the one who has learned to judge other human beings by the way they drive. Here is one man who recklessly cuts in ahead of the man in front of him. He is ruthless...shun him. Here is one who lags far behind overcautiously. He will never get anywhere...ignore him. Here is one who hesitates and then races across to be stopped by the car already in progress. He is the man without vision. Pity him.

Take a trip some time (after you are married) with your husband....and discover for yourself what an eventful life truck-driving can be. And if it is in him to progress...he may reach the place where he will one day own a string of trucks himself. But even if he doesn't.....even if he only keeps the job he has, don't be ashamed of him. The truck driver is really a hero, after a fashion. Don't you know that?

(COPYRIGHT)

WOMEN IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 3)

Public restaurants and the wide sale-of-ready to cook and redy-to-serve food also relieve the woman of a great share of her house work. There are over 40,000 public catering establishments in the U.S.S.R.

Equal Pay For Equal Work

The Soviet working woman like all workers in the Soviet Union, has a seven hour working day, and in many branches of industry a six hour day. The principle of equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or women, is strictly observed. Like the man, the woman receives an annual vacation with pay and if her health requires she gets a free vacation in a sanatorium or rest home.

Before the Revolution, women were forbidden to hold positions of any importance on the rail roads. To-day there are over a million women working on the railways, many of them occupying key positions. Among them are 400 station masters, 1,400 assistant station masters, ten thousand railroad engineers and numerous engine drivers.

The U.S.S.R. has its women engineers, pilots, scientists and executives. There is no branch of industry or agriculture, arts or sciences, and no phase of executive or government work in which women are not employed. There are over a 100 000 women engineers, and technicists employed in large scale industry or in the building trades in the Soviet Union, whereas in all the rest of the world combined there are less than 10,000 women engineers. Tsarist Russia had less than 2,000 women physicians. To-day there are 132.000 physicians, over half of them women. Approximately 19,000,000 women are now working in collective and state farms.

However, none of this achievement would have been possible if the Soviet leaders had not been keenly aware of the inevitable handicaps under which womanhood suffers and determined to remove them. Labour legislation takes account of the physical limitation of women and does not allow them to engage in work that is beyond their strength. Soviet law forbids the employment of women and young people below the age of 18 in industries hazardous to health. From the sixth month of pregnancy expectant mothers, as well as nursing mothers during the first six months of feeding their infants are strictly barred from work on night shifts. Working women are allowed maternity leave of thirty-five days before birth and twenty-eight days after birth, with full pay. Women collective farmers are entitled to one month's maternity leave before and one month after birth; during this time they get their average earnings. Expectant mothers are transferred to lighter work before they go on maternity leave, their pay remaining the same. Nursing mothers are given not less than 30 minutes additional time off to feed their infants, at least every three and a half hours.

Marriage

Soviet legislation on marriage and the family protects the interests of the mother and child. In the Soviet Union marriage is a voluntary union of free and equal persons. Registration of marriages is encouraged both in the interests of state and society as a whole and in order to facilitate the protection of the personal and property rights of the wife and children. However, unregistered marriages are just as valid in the eyes of the law, so that there are no "illegitimate" children. All children are accorded the same rights. The government assigns enormous sums as benefits to mothers of large families.

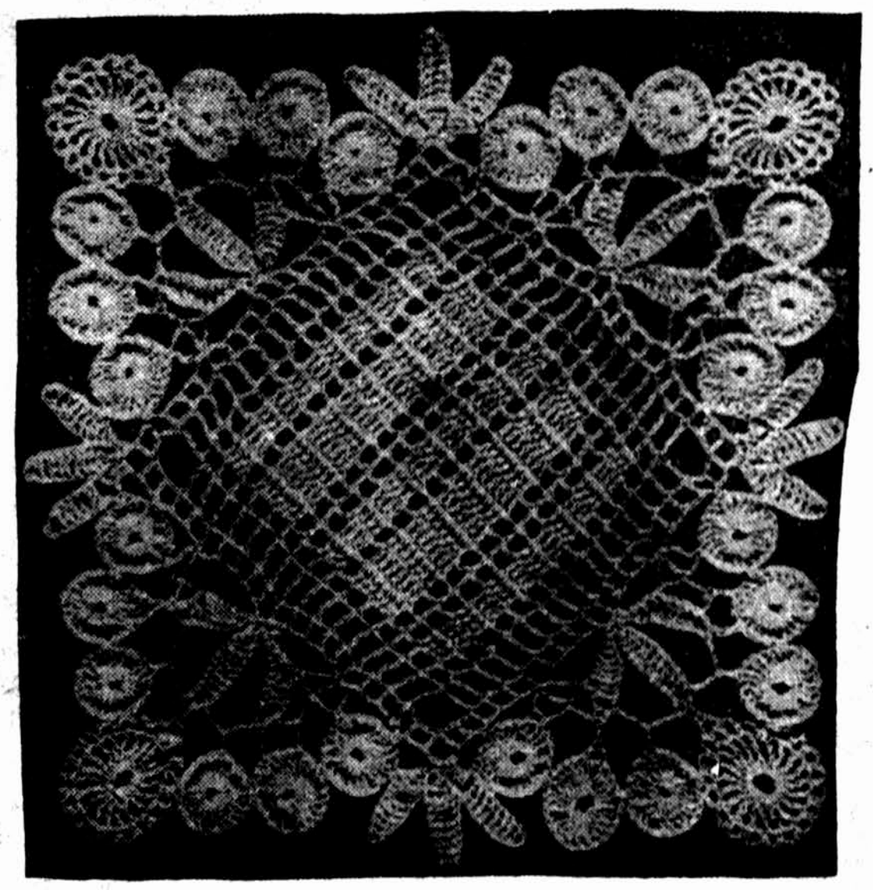
Participation in the constructive work of the country has given the Soviet woman more than economic independence. It has given her equal rights with man to administer the state. There are 189 women members of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Over 1,500,000 women actively participate in the work of Village and City Soviets. Amongst the Peoples' Commissars, there are twelve women, including Paulina Zhemchuzhina, Peoples' Commissar of the Fish Industry; Qubra Faradzhea, Peoples Commissar of Public Health of Azerbaijan; Bakhty Altabayeva of the Light Industry of Turkmenistan. Besides there are many women Ambassadors.

In the U.S.S.R. the mind and ability of the Soviet woman are exercised in the interests of society and consequently in the interests of the woman herself. And, as might have been expected the individual efficiency of women has improved rapidly in all departments of work, both manual and intellectual. Thus she has become a better citizen. And the result is not only a gain to the State but to the family as well for then she is better prepared to make her home into a centre of affection, culture and comradeship.

—"The Student."

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE GIRLS AT PLAY

In the Women's Auxiliary Air Force physical fitness is recognised as a valuable aid to general efficiency. Games are encouraged and the girls of the W.A.A.F. have responded enthusiastically. Taken at a large W.A.A.F. establishment near London, this photo shows some of the girls at leapfrog as a preliminary to gymnastics.



Odd doilies are an asset to every home. They are used for protective purposes but at the same time they should be new and different. This unusual one is simple and enjoyable to make. It will ennance the beauty of your lamps, vases and trays. Each little flower and leaf is made separate and then joined to form this 6-1/2 inch doily.

IN ANNO DOMINI 2,000

Will Man Become A Savage, An Angel—Or A Robot?

PROF. C. E. M. JOAD, THE FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER AND AUTHOR, LOOKS INTO THE FUTURE AND WONDERS HOW THE WORLD WILL BE LIKE SIXTY YEARS AFTER

When the Editor specifies "The World", he wants too much for his money.

The World sixty years hence is a "pen-ful" altogether beyond the capacity of a single article and still more beyond the capacity of its writer.

So let me contract the horizon of the Editor's demand to this country. In sixty years it will have considerably fewer inhabitants. A good deal of attention has recently been paid to the subject of population decline. In the Victorian age the average reproduction rate was about 34 per thousand; in 1930 it was 16 1|2, since when it has still further decreased. The reduction of the birth-rate has not yet persisted long enough to effect an absolute decline in the population, in fact, until 1944 or 1945 we shall continue to increase but, once the peak year has in fact passed, decline begins (nothing can now stop it), and, once begun, it is very rapid.

Fewer Britons?

Let us suppose that the present birth and death rates remain constant, going neither up nor down. Then it is possible to compute mathematically what the population of Great Britain, at present about forty-five million, will be in two hundred years' time: it will be six million. I am not mathematician enough to compute the figures in sixty years' time, but they will certainly show a very big drop.

Incidentally, I have assumed that the birth-rate will remain constant, but it is likely to decline still further. Not only is the use of birth-control still spreading down through every stratum of the population, but the after-effects of the war are likely still further to diminish the supply of babies.

Not only will the population be very much smaller—at a guess I should put it at thirty million—but it will contain a very much larger proportion of old people.

What will a Great Britain of thirty million predominantly old people be like? The answer depends, to my mind, on the situation in regard to two main factors religion and war.

A word, first, about religion, or rather about the Churches, since religion is one thing and the Churches are another.

The influence of the Churches has been declining for over half a century. Let us suppose that it still declines, as I think it will. Then a number of taboos which the Churches have succeeded in imposing on the life of the people may weaken and perhaps disappear altogether. For fifty years the Churches fought against birth control, but fought unsuccessfully. They still fight against easy divorce.

Is it too bold to prophesy that sixty years hence the revolt of men and women against being tied for life to partners whom they detest may lead to such a modification of the absolete laws governing divorce as will make divorce as easy, as cheap and as honourable as marriage, the children of the divorced parents being taken care of by the State?

Lost Liberties

The word "children" reminds me that in sixty years' time we shall be living under a system of universal free education continuing up to university age a system into which the public schools will have been incorporated, and the extent and nature of a child's education will be determined by his ability to profit by it and not by the size of his father's bank balance.

Now for the all-important question of war! Either we succeed in eliminating war, or we do not. If we do not there are two alternatives. The first, I suggest, is the clamping down of the tyranny of Fascism not only upon the countries of Central Europe, but upon Britain and America as well.

Fascism is a growth which has many roots, but one of the most important is the continual threat and the recurrent fact of war.

Under that threat, faced by that fact, the citizen of the nations of Europe has one by one during the last fifty years lost the rights and the liberties which the progressive forces set going in the nineteenth century by the French Revolution won for him; the right to select his government, the right to change it, the right to a voice in the making of the laws, the right to the free expression of his opinion in speech and writing, and the right of access to the expression of the thought of others; the right not to be arrested save for offences prescribed by the law of the land; the right not to be imprisoned without trial, and the right to be tried by an independent bench of magistrates and not by a biassed party or political court—all these rights will have disappeared and men will have become the helpless victims of the tyranny of the State.

This means that until Fascism and all that it stands for is extirpated, Europe will enter upon a new Dark Age in which the mind of man will go into prison and the spirit of man into retreat.

Real League Of Nations

There is another alternative whether worse or not, I do not know. It is that war should get out of hand like a prairie fire that is stopped in one place, only to break out again in another. In that event we shall, in sixty years time, see neither Fascism nor Communism, Capitalism nor Socialism but a world of half-starved savages, quarrelling and gibbering over the last turnip.

Now, war can be eliminated only by some form of international Government. Therefore, if civilization is to survive, I should expect the world in sixty years' time to be living under a federal government to which a number of nations have agreed to surrender the control of their foreign policies, of their armies, navies, and air forces, of their trade and currency arrangements, and of the movements of their populations

Of what countries would such a common government be composed? It is impossible to say now. by my guess, for what it is worth, is that the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America the Scandinavian democracies, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and France, would be the first countries to enter the Federation. I should like to add Germany—a Germany from which the Nazis have been eliminated—and I should like to add Russia. if we could assume a democratic Russia of free men in which the good of political freedom has been added to the good [illegible] economic justice

Such a federal Government would be strong enough to carry out those measures which are essential to the survival of our civilization. First, it would control an international air force. Secondly, it would appoint a commission for the control of the material resources of our planet

Thirdly, it would draw up a Charter of basic civil, political, and economic rights and bestow it upon all mankind living within the Federation.

Here, then, is ground for hope. But there is still one formidable obstacle on the path to the millennium.

One of the root causes of Fascism is lack of security; another is lack of belief.

It is partly because a generation has grown to maturity for whom the beliefs of our traditional religion have no meaning, and which is accordingly thrown helpless, without creed or code, upon the feeble resources of its own unaided good sense and unstrengthened good-will, that the world is in its present predicament.

Poverty Abolished

Nature abhors a vacuum in the spiritual world no less than in the material, and if men feel that their lives are without point or purpose they will live them without zest or savour. What is more, if they have no god, they will make a god for themselves out of a State, a class, a party, or a man.

What bearing have these general principles upon our vision of the world sixty years hence? Let us suppose that war and the fear of war have been eliminated; that under some form of Socialism the grosser injustices in the distribution of wealth have been removed. The intensive application of science to industry will have enormously increased production, and all workers will be assured of comfort and a competence in return for some three or four hours' machine-minding a day. What would such a world be like?

In many ways it would be a vastly more comfortable world. All the external enemies to man's happiness would have disappeared: poverty would have been abolished; there would be no slums, and, I hazard the guess, slavery in all its forms would have disappeared.

The amenities of life would have far outstripped anything that we know to-day.

So far, so good. But suppose we misuse the gifts with which science will have so embarrassingly endowed us? That whatever land is left over from cultivation is devoted to golf courses or tennis courts, and that no wild places where man can seek solitude and refreshment for his spirit are left; that our roads are covered by an almost stationary mass of cars welded together in an inextricable jam; that our coasts are ringed with a continuous series of resorts bathed in a perpetual flood of light music; that man, in short, has imposed his law upon the world, yet acknowledges nothing higher than himself to impose its law upon him.

In Search Of Adventure

I conceive that such a life may come to seem so intolerable that men will be driven to court every kind of hardship and danger in order to invest their lives with a purpose and significance which, in such a Brave New World, they will lack. There is one condition and one only on which the life of comfort, of pleasure, and of amenity which science, combined with prosperity will have placed within our reach, will have become tolerable. The condition is the revival in some form of the belief that human life has a meaning and a purpose beyond its immediate enjoyment. Is such a revival likely? I think that it is.

I believe that man is spirit as well as body, and, as I said above, nature abhors a vacuum in the spiritual world no less than in the physical. Hence, it is inconceivable to me that a whole side of man's nature should be allowed to remain permanently unsatisfied.

I am no prophet to predict the form which this revival of man's spiritual life will take, but I doubt whether it will blossom within the official framework of the established churches. It is more likely, I think, to take the form of a revival of mysticism, in which small groups of people form themselves voluntarily and spontaneously throughout the country for purposes of meditation and prayer.

But some revival there must be unless the Brave New World of science is to kill man's spirit and reduce him to the level of the robot.

(Tit-Bits.)

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

WHY 'PILICON' MUST END YOUR PILES

QUICK RELIEF—"I am glad to say that relief was felt by using your 'Pilicon'."
A. N. B., Delhi.

REPEAT ORDER—"I find 'Pilicon' efficacious.....Send me immediately one tube of the Ointment".
R. B. H. Ratnagiri.

QUITE A MIRACLE—"My wife has been fully cured by your 'Pilicon'. This ointment is a miracle for Piles".
A. H., Karachi.

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

Because it is the one pile ointment that penetrates the swollen tissues. "Pilicon" contains, among other things, 27% Adeps Lanae Anhyd. which has a peculiar affinity to the natural fat of the skin and is therefore readily absorbed by the tissues. For quick and lasting results "Pilicon" takes a lot of beating.

Rs. 2-4 per tube. Postage extra.

Made by: W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
Sole Distributors: CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., Karachi.

puzzles and pastimes

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

For Younger Readers

WORD BUILDING

THIS problem is to make a list of eight words of increasing lengths, the first word to have only two letters, the second word three letters, the third word four letters, etc., until the eighth word, which is to have nine letters.

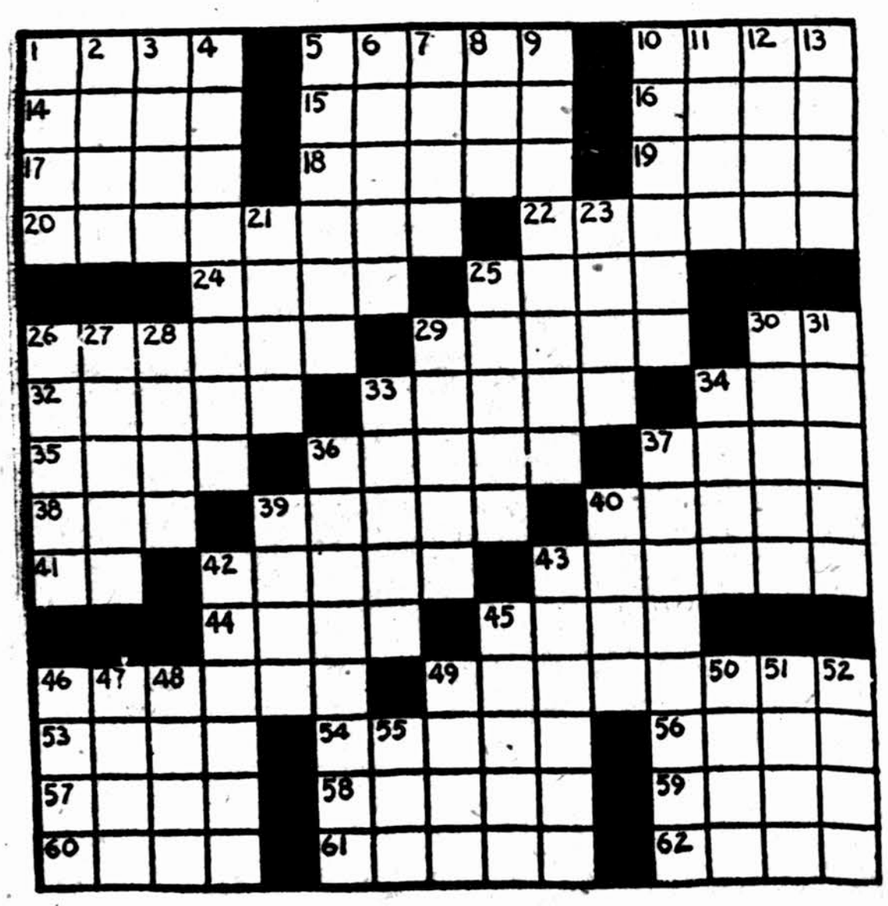
Each word is to be made by adding *complete* words after the letter F.

1. Letter F and what 1-letter word meaning any, makes what musical note?
2. Letter F and what 2-letter word meaning either, makes what word meaning because?
3. Letter F and what 3-letter color word makes what name of a boy?
4. Letter F and what 4-letter word meaning a metal bar, makes what word meaning fragile?
5. Letter F and what 5-letter word meaning to bring down, makes what part of a plant?
6. Letter F and what 6-letter word meaning the second of two things mentioned, does what to make one compliment insincerely.
7. Letter F and what 7-letter word meaning motions, makes what parties of the opposition?
8. Letter F and what 8-letter word meaning having a just claim, makes what word meaning terrible?

COUNTING WORDS

HOW quickly can you add 1, 2 or 3 letters before or after the word "Count" to form a list of seven words?

1. Meaning adding
2. Meaning deduct
3. Meaning a titled lady
4. Meaning a financial statement
5. Meaning a shop table
6. Meaning a native land
7. Meaning a small district



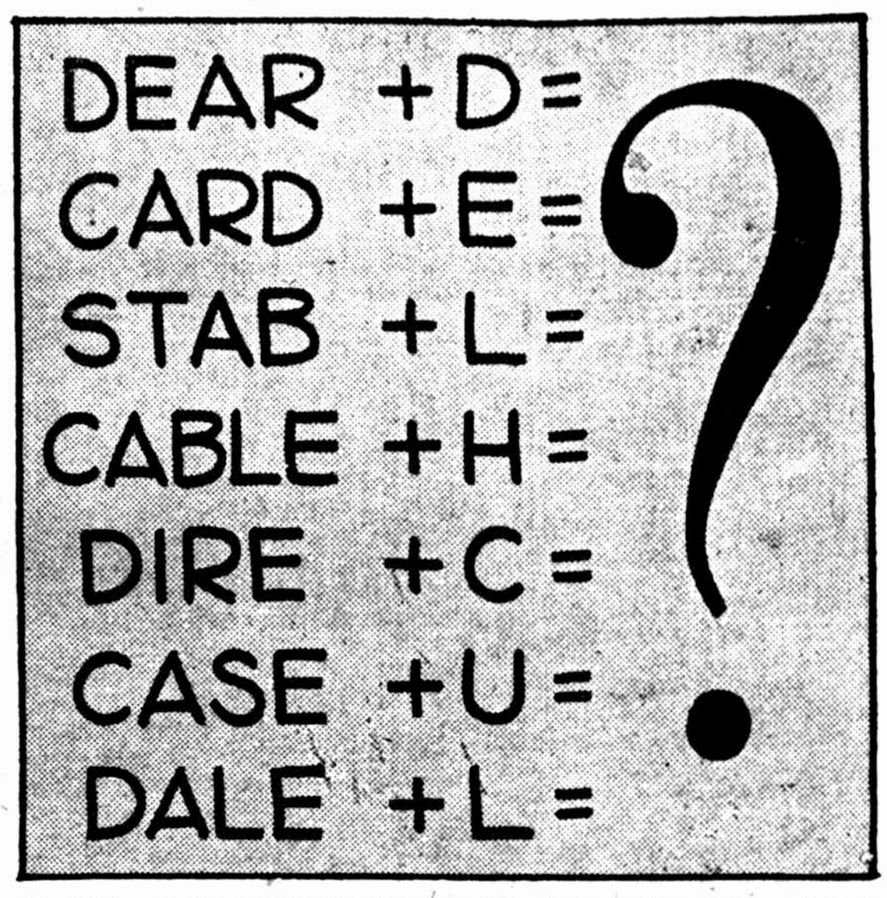
HORIZONTAL

1—Pierce with a dagger
5—Wife of Bel
10—Counterfeit
14—Cut the outer part from
15—Unaccompanied
16—Ripped
17—Sandarac tree
18—Climbing plant
19—Frog
20—What is the missing name of the poet: Edwin Arlington ——?
22—Who ferried souls across the Styx?
24—Strike
25—Who wrote "Pygmalion"?
26—Body of water
29—Supporting pillars
30—Concerning
32—Central part
33—City in Vermont
34—Who starred in the picture "Cimarron": Richard ——?
35—One opposed
36—Quotes
37—Member of an Indian tribe
38—Who wrote "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"?
39—Goddesses of destiny
40—Husband and wife
41—Printer's measure
42—More unusual
43—Short period
44—Lubricates
45—Persian fairy
46—Stops unintentionally
49—In what island group is Yap?
52—Belem
54—What is the missing name of the frontiersman: Daniel ——?
56—Journey
57—Ireland
58—In what chain is the highest mountain in the New World?
59—Preposition
60—Extinct
61—Distributed cards
62—Promontory

VERTICAL

1—Box scientifically
2—Tropical plant
3—Street urchin
4—Disease
5—Aromatic substance
6—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
7—Permission to use
8—Tavern
9—Instructors
10—Stems of grain
11—Gray with age
12—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?
13—Signify
21—Tidy
23—Swift rodent
25—Former titles
26—Form
27—Fit for insertion into a mortise
28—Appraise
29—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
30—Mature
31—Having being
32—Seizes with the teeth
34—Love to excess
36—Famous watering place
37—Whom did Aaron Burr kill in a duel?
39—Be unsuccessful
40—Member of warlike Mohammedan tribe
42—What paladin of Charlemagne is hero of many romantic poems?
43—Barest
45—Section of a wall
46—Hastened
47—Allowance for weight of a container
48—Melody
49—Closing measures
50—Late Tertiary development
51—Hard-shelled fruits
53—God of love
55—Unit

Anagrams in Addition



SOME very surprising feats in letter juggling can be performed with anagrams in addition. No, these are not mathematical puzzles, as the name may suggest, but merely a word with a letter added. All the letters are then rearranged to spell the word selected as the solution.

Seven examples of this kind of an anagram are here presented as a challenge to your ability as a puzzlist. In some cases more than one word can be found as a solution; however, one word has been selected as the official answer. Since more than one solution to some of the anagrams is possible, the puzzlist naturally will be interested in seeing if among his various answers he has found the official solution.

ld Rights ' erved by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

LEG MIX UP

FIGURE this out:

In comes two legs carrying one leg which he puts on three legs. Out goes two legs and in comes four legs, who grabs one leg and runs down the street. Two legs sees him, picks up three legs, throws it after five legs and hits four legs, making four legs drop one leg. In this way two legs got back his one leg.

Can you translate this?

DIAMONDS—TO DEFEAT HITLER!

(Continued From Page 4)

poses. This represented a rise of 150 per cent and reflected the growing production of machine tools and very hard alloy parts for weapons. The consumption of industrial diamonds this year will be even greater. Nearly all will come from the British Empire, for although the United States produces a few diamonds they do not represent one per cent of the needs of her industries.

Numerous Uses

Even in peace time about 70 per cent of all diamonds, by weight, were used in industry. A diamond die will draw out many tons of copper or tungsten into fine wire and remain so little worn that the increase in size can only be detected with a microscope. Diamonds make possible the rapid and accurate production of the miles of wire used every day in aeroplanes.

Diamond saws and drills shape parts of tanks and guns so hard that steel tools are rapidly blunted. Wireless valves, magnetos lenses and gear wheels are only a few of the war materials made with the aid of diamonds.

Cutters are traditionally nervy men. Their work requires intense concentration. Its progress has to be watched through an eyepiece and one slip may mean spoiling many pounds worth of carbon in the crystallised form we value so highly.

The story is told of the great Dutch cleaver, Asscher, who cut the Cullinan diamond 33 years ago, that when he had delivered the fateful blow that was to decide the fate of this great jewel, he passed out completely and had to spend three months in hospital!

Born, Not Made

Cleaving is carried out with a steel knife along the planes of the diamond, and whereas cutting across the planes with a phosphor bronze wheel impregnated with diamond dust carried in oil may require hours at 3000 revolutions a minute, quite a gentle pressure will cleave a diamond in a second. But the pressure must be at exactly the right spot and of the exact amount.

They say that diamond cutting is a trade you cannot learn you have to be born into it. Most of the cutters and polishers learned the trade from their fathers who, in turn, had learned it from their fathers. Their work makes them unique. A writer describing cutters in New York said that periodically many of them would yell or sing to relieve the tension on their nerves.

Many are heavy smokers of cigarettes. The nervous tension arises, of course, from the very fine work—putting fifty-eight facets on a diamond which may weigh only some thousandth of an ounce allows for no errors. And some workers will manage twenty or thirty of the little saws at the same time.

£1,000 Per Ounce

In Amsterdam, trade unions had an interesting scheme for giving their workers the rest periods necessary if nervous breakdowns were to be avoided. The diamond dust collected from the men's working clothes when they were washed was collected and sold. At about £1000 an ounce it provided sufficient during the year to maintain a home where workers could go for a rest when they felt they were losing their "touch", the forewarning of a nervous breakdown.

The dust is widely used for industrial purposes, the hardness of the minute particles enabling a saw impregnated with them to cut through the toughest alloy. Diamond dust is the only thing that will cut diamonds. One of the characteristics of a diamond worker is that the constant manipulation of little drops of molten metal to hold the diamond results in the ends of his fingers becoming so hard that he can pick up a red hot coal without discomfort.

Before the war Britain had only about 20 or 30 diamond cutters. Now most of the cutting is shared between New York and London and a new industry is added to the many in the past which have flowed to Britain with refugees from continental oppression who found safety and work in this oasis of freedom.

ENTRY OF JAPAN & U. S. INTO WAR

Effect On The Resources Of Opposing Sides

By DONALD TYERMAN

(In a recent B. B. C. Talk.)

Way back in 1939 we drew up our schedule of figures—numbers of men, tons of steel, barrels of oil and so on, all neatly arranged, friend on one side and foe on the other, and then again and again since, we have had to make hasty and drastic alterations.

First of all there was the German-Russian Pact just before the war. That made us shift a lot of figures, for manganese and oil and man-power, shift them from one side of the balance-sheet to the other.

Then there was the fall of France—France was out and Italy was in. Some figures had to be transferred from one side to the other, and other new figures had to be included.

Then, this June, Hitler attacked Russia, and we did a lot more resorting, putting some of our figures back where we had them to begin with—and now both Japan and America have come in into the actual fighting.

Economic Calculations

Actually this does not make so much difference as you might think. We worked from the beginning on the assumption, that this was a world war. All our economic calculations were based upon the fact that the resources of America—the vast unparalleled resources of the industrial United States and Canada—would be politically and strategically available to the British war effort.

Thus the entry of America into full war against all the Axis powers does not much alter our figures of the balance of resources and the balance of industrial capacity between one side and the other.

But wars are not won by balance-sheets, they are won in battle and not by statisticians. We can only say now, just as we did back in 1939, that in economic resources and industrial capacity, the Allies have immense superiority over the Axis, Japan or no Japan. But we have got to add, hastily and seriously, that potential economic power is not the same at all as actual striking power in the field.

Things That Matter

The things that count, manpower, machinery, materials, these are the stuff of modern warfare. But they are of no use whatsoever unless they are used for the war. We put them in our tables, but if they are being used for anything except direct arms production and essential, that is, bare minimum civilian needs, then they are being wasted, and we might as well black them out.

Let us by all means count the men and the steel and the oil in this world alignment, but never let us forget that it is munitions, not steel; soldiers and war workers, not civilians; aeroplanes and tanks, not motor cars; uniforms, not mufti, that really count of these figures are going to mean anything in the battle.

As they stand, the tables are enormously impressive. Take man-power Sixty-eight million people in Britain and the beiligerent British Dominions, five hundred millions in India and in the Colonies and dependencies of the Allied nations and 130 million people in the United States. Add these up, and add in Russia and the other countries of the world that are busy declaring war against the Axis including 400 millions of Chinese, or are in any case friendly to the Axis' enemies and you have got well over a thousand million people.

Resources Of The Axis

What has Hitler got in men and women against this? He said himself in his speech, the other day, 250 million. Mr. Churchill said in Parliament that four-fifths at least of the world's population was on our side, and it was not an over-statement. If they work for the war and together there should not be much doubt about the outcome.

The same ...de about war ma... terial and about the power to manufacture. None of the Axis countries have any cotton. Germany and Italy have no rubber or tin. All the three, Germany, Italy and Japan are short of all.

The United States produces between three and four times as much steel as Germany. The United States has 14 times more oil than all three Axis countries put together, and in peacetime the Americans make 15 times more motor vehicles than Germany.

The national income of the United States—that is, the value of all the goods and services produced there, the measure of America's power to produce—is four and a third time as big as that of Germany. If all the manufacturing capacity of the United States were devoted to direct arms production and essential civilian needs, and for nothing else, then the enemy would be beaten right away by the superior weight of metal on land, at sea and in the air.

But America still has a long way to go before its national income of a thousand billion dollars can be translated into striking power.

Effect On Britain And Russia

What does this mean than at this moment, with Japan suddenly and treacherously in on the one side and the United States in on the other? It means quite obviously a subtraction to begin with from the resources of Britain and Russia. It means that the output of the United States must be centred first upon the protection of the Pacific, the United States and the full American Continent. It means that the liabilities of the freedom powers have, for the moment, increased more than their assets, and the extent to which this is true is obviously increased by the initial successes which are being secured by the Japanese.

Economically, the entry of Japan and the way in which that entry was signalled in battle is a setback to the Allies, but in the long run it cannot possibly be anything but an asset. But the next stage, economically, is not an easy one; it will be hard and perilous.

Germany and Japan started their wars fully prepared They made ready by stocking up, by rationing, and by all the devices of war economy for this gamble against the Allied resources and those of North America. The balance of resources which is shown in our tables will decide in the end, but the stocks and the tricks of rationing, which we cannot show in our tables, make Japan now, like Germany ever since 1939, very much stronger than our figures suggest.

Deciding Factors

Economically, the balance is ours with so large a margin that it seems incredible that we and the United States should have been challenged at all. In physical fact, the balance is rather the other way. Germany has produced more weapons of war, at every stage in this conflict until now, then we have. Japan is probably on a war footing from the word "go".

And this means that if economic superiority is to be translated into military superiority two things are needed The first—in field and factory and mine and ships and offices, and in the whole of the business and economic life of the Allied countries—is to devote everything without exception to indispensable war needs, with all the speed that nations who wish to save their freedom can discover. The second is to win battles.

Take the Pacific. We say and say rightly that Japan cannot get an oil supply, but all the ability of the British and American Navy to prevent this can prove our case.

So, too, the other way round. We in Britain get rubber and tin from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, and food and textiles from the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand The United States relies upon the Far East for rubber, tin, tungston, and antimony. Can we go on doing so freely?

Sea and naval actions, land battles, and strategical dispositions—these will decide whether our statistical tables are still true.

Not Too Old At Sixty!

Feeling old at sixty?.....Forget it! Age counts for nothing so long as the limbs are sound and the heart is in the right place.

When Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny had, like Tit-Bits, attained his diamond jubilee, somebody jokingly offered to bet him half-a-crown that he would not walk from his home in Essex to London. "Done!" cried the intrepid sportsman. And away he went, covered the forty-five miles like a youngster, and arrived in the Metropolis as fresh as new paint.

Another tough old sportsman, Sir C. B. Lawes-Wittewronge, who was born in 1843, took up speed cycling about 1898, and when he was nearing sixty years of age set up a twenty-five-mle amateur record at the Crystal Palace.

TOUGH!

Hunting men have always been renowned for toughness. But few could give points to Col. Anstruther Thomson, Master of the Fife Hounds. On February 1st, 1879, Col. Thomson, then a sexagenarian, set off one morning, with snow on the ground and ten degrees of frost, rode seventeen miles to covert, followed a fox to the Tay, jumped in, and swam the swollen river, "coming down like a torrent, with huge blocks of ice crashing against one another," and followed the fox until hounds killed in the street at Kingsburgh.

John Taylor, a Thames waterman in the reign of James I, and known to history as "The Water Poet," explored nearly every river in England and Wales in his wherry, and travelled most of the roads on foot or on horseback. Taylor celebrated his sixtieth year by a ten-weeks' journey on horseback from London to Chester and back, 'via' King's Lynn, Hull, ... fax, York, Coventry, Lichfield Leicester, Nottingham, and Northampton. An astounding feat of endurance in those days of unmade roads.

Do you know that the immortal Dr. W. G. Grace was playing first-class cricket right up to his sixtieth year, and often turned out for the Eltham club long after that?

WORKSHOP'S DEMON BOWLER

And here is another cricketer, a humbler edition of Grace—C. ... dock, of Workshop Town C.C.—winning the prize for the best bowling average when he was sixty, and on nineteen other occasions as well. Haydock was still living in 1909, and at seventy-eight years of age claimed to be England's oldest playing cricketer. Once in that season of 1909, Haydock took all ten wickets of an innings.

Captain Horatio Ross, famous all-round sportsman of his day, showed the young competitors at the National Rifle Association's meeting at Wimbledon in 1863 that there were no flies on a sixty-year-old marksman when he placed eight consecutive bull's-eyes on the target.

From sexagenarian skill to sexagenarian strength. Twenty odd years ago William Smith, a Lincolnshire farm-labourer, stood in a bushel measure and won a five-shilling bet by lifting a sack of wheat eighteen inches from the ground. A remarkable feat even for a young man. For do not forget that a sack of wheat weighs approximately 252 lb., and that William Smith was sixty years old.

60 MILES IN 12 HOURS

Here are some more instances of remarkable sexagenarian endurance. In 1806 a Whitechapel butcher backed himself for all the money he possessed —only a few pounds—to walk sixty miles in twelve hours. Did it, too—with three-quarters of an hour to spare. In Auguust, 1810, a Norfolk farmer rode a trotting horse seventeen miles within the hour on the Swaffham road And about the same time Thomas Standen of Salehurst, Sussex, walked 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours.

Jem Mace that famous old bare-knuckle fighter kept a Birmingham public-house after his retirement from the prize-ring and in a boxing booth at the back of his house he ... at sixty years of age still giving aspiring amateurs as much punishment as they cared to take.—'Tit-Bits'

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
WHAT'S THE IDEA OF MIXING ONIONS AND POTA-TOES?
THE ONIONS WILL MAKE THE POTA-TOES EYES WATER AND I WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT A DRY SPELL!
GLADYS PARKER
5-1

PARTNERS IN BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 8)

Mudunuru will regard you as a widow and my name will be tacked upon you all the same, whether you like it or not.

Meenakshi looked at him wrathfully and left the room.

It was a bright moonlit night. As was his wont, Mohan was sitting on the bank of the rivulet on a slab of stone. The bay of water before him was churning and eddying. He was thinking of nothing in particular. Suddenly a woman's garments rustled behind him Mohan was delighted to perceive Meenakshi coming down the slope. A plan to trap her came to his mind. He smiled to himself and jumped into knee deep water and said aloud as if addressing his destiny: Take me, for I am wretched, and pardon my suicide, O Shiva, as I have no right to live.

He had not finished his soliloquy when Meenakshi came hurriedly down and caught him by the wrist, come out at once, I have had enough of your fooling!

—No, let me go Meena; I have nothing to live for. Mohan disengaged himself and took a further step down the water all the while laughing within himself. But there was terror in Meenakshi's eyes. She joined her hands in supplication and prayed to him,—I am ready to obey you in every thing, and lowered her eyes.

Mohan came back to the shore. Do you know how deeply you have sinned thwarting a man in his prayers? What if I die? I am nothing to you! When my dead body will float to-morrow you won't shed a tear for me, you will think it good riddance instead. Let me go while the going is good. He turned back and got into the water again.

Meenakshi now caught him by the waist completely entwining her arms around him. If you go I go with you too, she said. To-morrow people will find that you have drowned me as well as drowned yourself.

Mohan relented. All right, let both of us live then and play the fool.

Meenakshi pouted her lips and said in whispers,—she was yet clinging to him—. Why didn't you force me? Do you think I am yet unscathed having lived thus so close together for eight months? I knew what would happen when we were in the bullock cart coming here. Did you ever say, Meena, be mine?

* * *

That primary school in Mudunuru is a high school to-day and one of the best in the whole presidency. Rangdas is dead but according to his will Mohan and Meena are the trustees and managers of the school.

LIBYAN CAMEO

(Continued from Page 6)

rifle. It was comparatively little used as a rifle. In this desert it has proved absurd to send a man into battle weighted down with much ammunition, because he will find little to use it against. Large quantities of automatic weapons and a few hand-grenades are what is wanted.

This campaign has taught us plenty about the men behind the German machines. For the first time we have captured their camps, their dumps and their letters—the whole background to their lives.

Always Fresh Lessons

Your German panzer soldier is not physically so impressive as you might think. Those much-photographed blond giants are the exceptions. But he is meticulously looked after down to the last detail of his food and clothing! His diet is astonishingly varied. The British soldier in a battle area tends to live on bully beef, biscuits, tea and anti-scorbutic pills. But the German has half a dozen tinned meats. He gets dried vegetables and potatoes in solid slabs which are easy to cook. He has brown bread wrapped in transparent paper, and he has always fresh lemons.

His jam and milk are Italian, but none the worse for that. He has rich fruity sausage and bottled beer. He gets cheese in tubes like tooth paste. The German soldier is almost over-provided with tooth powders, mouth washes, water purifiers, vitamin injections tonic tablets and lotions. And I wish we could get our mail from home as quickly as the Germans got theirs in Libya. The fact is that almost every phase of desert warfare has been planned out with the typical German thoroughness.

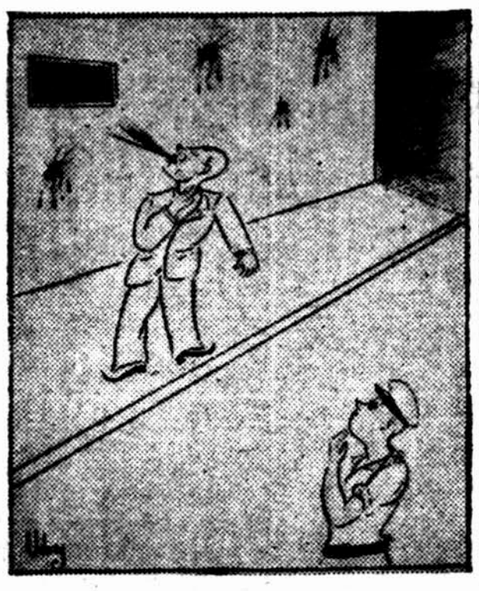
Against these uniform mass-produced men and equipment we have employed as mixed an army as you could find—men from the United Kingdom, New Zealanders, Maoris, South Africans, Australians, Afrikaaners, Poles, Czechs and members of all races in India. They differ in race, colour and language. But they have two things in common. They are all fighting for the same thing, and they are all individuals. That is why our patrolling has been so amazingly good.—("Daily Mail.")

ALL ROADS LEAD TO BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 1)

man sitting all by herself, having a 'bite and drink' for want of anything at all to do. You may also see, besides other things, a half-educated, rich Indian having a heart to heart talk with a beautiful refugee gold-digger in a grand saree.

It can well be said of Bombay that it is a business centre, a political centre, a centre of progress and enterprise; but it is not an intellectual centre. Bombay is not the place for the intellectual



"No Spitting"—they spit at that!

and the dreamer. But, strangely enough, the visionary and the rebel haunt Bombay like ghosts, glorifying in their isolation in the midst of the maddening crowd.

To Bombay, To Bombay!

In point of fact, everybody in India goes to Bombay; businessmen, speculators and swindlers from all over the country, beggars from the far south, the down-and-out from Malabar and Canara, the labourer from Punjab, and the 'Bhaiya' from the United Provinces, the sadhu from Benares, the fakir and the courtesan from Delhi, and even some who profess to have renounced the world—all go to Bombay. All roads in India lead to Bombay, all aspirations, and all hopes.

INSIDE THE STUDENT WORLD

(Continued from page 2)

who was a clumsy sentimentalist, explained the situation and said good-bye.

Another 'it' girl gave a definite promise of marriage to a moneyed 'boob.' For six months everything was fine. The sun kept shining and the birds kept chirping. He spent a couple of thousands on her. And when the time for marriage was at last pressed, she "just don't love you that much darling, don't you see?" She assured him that she was making this sacrifice for his sake. She did not want him to become unhappy.

And, then, of course, there are those who fall in love well and truly and pray for the day when the bank balance will permit them to pay the Padree's fee. It is such a fine sight to see them planning their hopeful future over a 'single' measure of that poison called Bhat's cha. A few days ago one such couple signed on the line.

No Revolt For Them

They had known each other for six years and waited for this day. Yet their fingers trembled at the signing. He is a clerk and she a teacher. On the marriage day they spent 18 rupees and 12 annas,—God bless them,—of which five were paid to the Registrar and the rest paid for a 'party' to their 20 odd close friends.

Fortunately in our Student World there is no such thing as Free Sex and still less of Companionate and Trial Marriage. There may be a few tentative excursions in the realm of sex, but they are very few and far between. Our students seem to be having no time for these things. Now and then, of course, there is a sensational elopement, but the end in view is a voluntary marriage and not a 'compelled' one. Inside our Student World, as yet there are scant, if any, signs of the "Revolt of Modern Youth."

Most of the senior students are obsessed with the idea of planning a future. A few of them have realised, however, that no amount of planning will take them anywhere. Unemployment and a complete blackout of any opportunities loom large and dishearten them. The need for influence is realised and universally deplored.

The easiest way out is to acquire a father-in-law in the right place. But the Student World as such shuns these 'below the waist line' methods. And so Jawaharlal Nehru is their hero because of his insistence on industrialisation which will naturally open out avenues for them.

Pathetic Sight

Every college, of course, has its contingent of Public Services Commissionwallas. A very few sometime manage to land something but it is not always the expected candidate. Some time ago, it seems, one boy with some prohibitive physical defect was selected for some post. The news of this selection was naturally a serious shock to this aspiring group.

These prospective civilians present a pathetic sight. They are proud and aloof, as that is the right bearing for the role of the 'broad shoulders'. They are always on their guard. One of them was afraid all the college girls were trying to 'land' him. He hasn't yet been 'landed,' but that is not for lack of attempts, as he will explain to you.

Students have a humour all their own. A few believe in sarcasm, but these are frankly disliked. Practical jokes are thoroughly enjoyed, even by the victim. During an election campaign a certain witty cartoonist came into prominence. He drew cartoons of one candidate, whose name happened to be Bangi, sweeping lavatories with a broom. The answer was a pucca mock funeral of the cartoonist. Both of them were friends throughout and have remained friends to this day. Ordinarily all jokes are based on the clear formulae 'no malice meant' And the joker invariably owns up.

The language, too, is peculiarly their own. It is invariably spicy and there is too much laughter. There are some who have acquired a 'twang' from "the Yank at Oxford." Their lips bear a perpetual sneer and their tongue is always getting in the way. A few students have specialised in foul language. It sort of gives them a military bearing. And that is in fashion nowadays.

Learning Towards Left

The conscious minority apart, Gandhism is the creed for the majority and this war is ignored.

The conscious students have leanings towards the Left, and most of these being idealists are extremists. In their Union activities they acquire a breadth of vision and a heapful of ideals. Because they are sincere and have faith, they become brave and courageous. There is no inferiority complex among them.

It was a glorious sight to see them picketing the Brabourne Stadium while Communal Pentangular was being played within. The police batons, and lathis held no awe for them. They take a few teeth being knocked out, a couple of faintings and a collar bone or two smashed in their stride. Their stride, therefore, becomes firm and manly. Being matter of fact they don't brag about their achievements.

There is no snobbery here. Some of them are genuine and impressionable artists. You will not find these in the dramas and concerts arranged by the various colleges.

But you should have seen them at their own concert staged recently in Bombay. They were the writers, the producers, the directors, the actors and the stage hands. There was a stamp of freshness and youth on the whole show. Well organised, well displayed and well sustained, it left a clean and healthy feeling in your mouth.

May be the shoulders of these students don't look broad. The building of broad shoulders requires food, and in a poor country like ours, which is becoming progressively poorer, there is not much food to go round. But they have enough of brave spirits, courage and faith. And are these not enough to assure us that dark as the prospects be of the inevitable post-war transitory period looming ahead of us, these people who will be the men and women of that period, will not only see things through, but do that with a smile on their lips.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Checker Brain Teasers: (1) Moves 11-7, 2-11, 26-23, 17-26, 27-24, 28-19, 23-14, 9-18, 30-14; (2) 22-18, 13-22, 23-19, 24-15, 18-2; (3) 26-22, 18-25, 21-17, 14-21, 19-16, 12-26, 27-31; (4) 10-7, 1-17, 29-25, 3-10, 25-22; (5) 28-24, 20-27, 26-22, 17-19, 32-5; (6) 22-17, 21-25, 17-21 (A), 10-14 (B), 18-9, 25-30, 21-25, (C), 30-21, 9-6, 21-17, 6-2, 17-14, 2-7—(A: If 17-13 here, Black draws by 10-14, 18-9, 25-30, 13-17, 30-26, 17-14, 26-23; B: This is best. If 25-30, White plays 18-14, 10-17, 21-14 and wins; C: A super move, only one to win. If 9-6, then 30-26, 6-2, 26-23, making draw) — (7) 27-32, 28-24, 23-18, 24-28 (A), 18-15, 28-24, 32-28, 24-27, 15-18, 12-16, 28-32, 27-24, 18-15, 24-28, 15-11, 16-19, 32-27, 28-32, 27-31, 19-23, 11-15, 32-28, 15-19—(A: If 12-16 here, then continue: 12-16, 18-15, 16-20, 15-18, 24-19, 32-28, 19-16, 18-23, 16-11, 23-19, 11-8, 28-32, 8-11, 32-27, 11-8, 27-23, 8-3, 23-18, 3-8, 18-15)—(8) 5-9, 1-5, 9-13, 5-1, 11-15, 2-6, 10-14, 6-2, 14-9, 1-6, 9-5, 6-1, 15-10, 2-6, 10-7, 3-10, 5-9.

Anagrams in Addition: Reading downward, official answers: dread, raced, blast, bleach, cider, cause, ladle.

Counting Words: 1. COUNTing; 2. discOUNT; 3. COUNTess; 4. acCOUNT; 5. COUNTer; 6. COUNTry; 7. COUNTy.

Word Building: 1. Fa; 2. For; 3. Fred; 4. Frail; 5. Flower; 6. Flatter; 7. Factions; 8. Frightful.

Leg Mix Up: In comes a man (two legs) carrying a leg of lamb (one leg), which he puts on a stool (three legs). The man goes out and in comes a dog (four legs), who grabs the leg of lamb and runs down the street. The man sees him, picks up the stool and throws it at the dog carrying the leg of lamb (five legs). It hits the dog and makes him drop the meat. In this way het man got back his leg of lamb.

How Much: $1.62.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
Wadifalia, SURAT.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Barber: "What's the matter, sir? Have I taken too much off?"

The employer remonstrated when one of his employees asked for an increase in salary on the gound that he worked too hard.

"Why," protested the employer, "you have an easy time. Look! There are 365 days in a year. Eight hours each day you sleep. That makes 122 days, leaving 243 days. Eight hours of every day you have all for yourself. That leaves 121 days. I give you an hour for lunch every day and that amounts to 15 days more, leaving 106. You do not work on Sundays—52 more days off, leaving 54. You get Saturday afternoons off—another 26 days, leaving 28 days. You have two weeks holiday every summer and you take off about a week for sickness. Only seven days a year to work—and Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and August Bank Holiday are yours. Why should I give you a rise? You owe me money!"

* * *

"Do you really love me, Alfred?" asked the girl.

"Ethel, I refer you to my last letter," replied the young man. "'Devotedly' is on the first page, 'madly' on page three, 'passionately' on pages four and five, and 'till death do us part' in the postscript. I cannot be more explicit, Ethel!"

* * *

"What a 'ouse! What a gorgeous 'ouse!" said the woman who had recently married rank and wealth. "What furnishings and decorations!"

"I'm glad you like it", said her hostess. "We're rather proud of that bust over there. Marcus Aurelius."

"Ow, indeed. The present markis w 'is dad?"

The nervous curate had arranged to preach on Jonah and the whale.

"And for three days and three nights," he began, "Jonah was in the—"

He blushed, stammered, stopped and then started again:—

"For three days and three nights Jonah was in the—"

Once more he was covered with confusion, and once more he stopped, and mopped his face, from which perspiration was literally pouring.

Then he gathered his courage in both hands, and with a mighty effort he finished triumphantly: "and for three days and three nights Jonah was in the society of the whale."

A Taxi came round the corner too quickly and ran into a tradesman's van, upsetting it and scattering its contents all over the road.

Promptly policeman appeared and began taking notes.

"What's your name?" he asked the taxi-driver.

"Pat O'Shea."

"Indeed, and that's my name, too! What part of Orieland do ye come from."

"Dublin."

"Dublin, is it? Sure, just wait you there a bit while I go and charge that careless spalpeen with backing into you."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

NOW I'VE GONE OVER THE CAR THOROUGHLY WITH YOU, I'VE SHOWN YOU EVERY CAM AND SHAFT, I'D LIKE YOUR ORDER BUT ARE THERE
YES, WHAT MAKES IT GO?
ANY OTHER QUESTIONS?
GLADYS PARKER
5-4

Conductor: "You asked for the Town Hall, didn't you?"

Passenger: "Yes!"

Conductor: "Well, I just shouted it out. D'yer want me to put it on the bus for yer?"

It was a terrific boxing match. Fifty thousand spectators cheered themselves hoarse as the boxers stood toe to toe and slugged each other with dynamite rights and lefts.

Suddenly one of the men crumpled to the canvas. The crowd went mad. The boxer took a count of three and then got up. In a few seconds he was floored again. The crowd went crazy. Fifty thousand voices rose in one great, sustained roar.

The fighter on the canvas took a count of one-two-three-four. The roar of the crowd increased in volume. Suddenly the fallen fighter leaped to his feet and faced the bellowing multitude.

"Stop that fool howling!" he yelled. "How do you expect me to hear the count?"

* * *

Two cyclists pulled up for the night at a hotel.

"Well, I think," said the host, "that you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather bed."

At two o'clock in the morning one of the cyclists roused his companion.

"Change places with me, Dick," he groaned; "it's my turn to lie on the feather."

* * * *

The young plumber had proposed to the girl that evening and had been accepted. Several hours later they parted and he went home.

At three o'clock in the morning a loud ringing of the front-door bell of the girl's house was heard. Her father, roused from sleep, went to the window and, sticking out his head, inquired who was there.

"It's John," said a voice from below. "I asked Dorothy to marry me and she said she would, but I forgot to kiss her."

M. O. "I think I know what is the matter with you. The pain starts in your head?"

Malingerer: "Yes, sir."

M. O. "And then goes to your chest"

Malingerer: "Yes, sir."

M. O. "And then you feel it in your legs."

Malingerer: "Yes, sir, that's it."

M. O. "Well, you get back on parade. It will soon come out of your feet."

Donovan and O'Leary lay next to each other in hospital, both suffering from similar leg trouble. The doctor came along and attended to Donovan's leg. He, poor fellow, screamed with pain.

Then the doctor looked at O'Leary's leg, patted it, and twisted it but O'Leary didn't make a sound.

After the doctor had gone, Donovan shouted to his friend: "You're the bravest man I've ever seen".

"Well," O'Leary replied casually. "I saw what he did to you, so I showed him my good one".

"What made you decide to put off your wedding by two days at the last moment?"

"Well, you see, I reckoned it out that my silver wedding would come on a Saturday, and I always play golf on Saturdays."

* * *

The boxer was sitting at home with a bruised head after being badly beaten, whilst his son was doing his homework.

"Tommy," said his wife, "don't count up to ten any more, it makes daddy's head ache."

"Sir, I'm the man who eloped with your daughter six months ago."

"Oh! Well, what have you come back for?"

"To congratulate you."

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One Anna

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

SENLIS, a pretty suburb of Paris, September, 1938.

In the pretty French villa with its prim rose-garden and a stream gurgling near by, one suddenly found oneself transported to India as one entered the Dining Room. On all its four walls one saw huge colourful murals representing scenes from India—tigers stalking in the jungle, elephants with trunks raised in salute, worshippers on the steps of a temple. India of the Anglo-Indian illustrated papers. But India, nevertheless!

★

Indian Hospitality

The Indian atmosphere was 'within' the walls, too. There were 'objets d'art' and tourists' collection of knick-knacks strewn over occasional tables. Iced gimlet was served in Indian silver 'katoras.'

This was then the home of Louis Bromfield, author of "The Rains Came" where two young Indians a journalist and a student, found not only an Indian atmosphere but truly Indian hospitality on the several occasions they visited the American author during their stay in Paris.

★

The Birth Of A Book

And it was here that while talking about India and Indians, about "The Rains Came" and its film version, that one of Bromfield's visitors remarked, "You seem to be fond of the States, Mr. Bromfield—Baroda and Travancore and Cochin—and have used them as a setting for your stories. But what about a story of Bombay life?"

The author's merry eyes crinkled with interest and he lighted another cigarette. "Not a bad idea, you know. Indeed, thanks awfully for the suggestion. I have always felt there was plenty of material for a novel in Bombay—in its amazing contrasts of poverty and wealth, in the crazy gang that infests its big hotels . . . ." Three cigarettes were burnt out in succession and he was still reminiscing about Bombay. He lighted a fourth and went on talking in his gentle, quiet voice as he blew out clouds of smoke.

From this cloud of smoke (as they do in the movies) we would like to "dissolve" the scene into the dust-cover of the book, "Night In Bombay."

★

"Colourful East"!

The illustration on the dust cover is in shoddy bad taste—all yellow and red and blue, the allegedly colourful East! There is a Maharaja in the uniform of a Military Band Master and a 'pugree' with which the turban-binding experts of Hollywood have made us familiar. There is a blonde young man talking to a red-headed American girl. In the background are some "bearers" bearing trays. Also something that is either a fountain or a waterfall.

After this florid exhibition of bad taste (for which the author in no way can be blamed) one is ready for anything inside the pages—from Rudyard Kipling to A. E. W. Mason. This is not a column for literary criticism but we may say that "Night In Bombay" lacks both the literary elegance (and those Hardy-like descriptions of Indian landscape) and the sympathetic understanding of the problems of India that characterised "The Rains Came." In its pages only rarely do we find traces of the real Bromfield, keen observer of life and friend of India. On the whole, the story is as superficial as its superficial and degenerate characters. The interesting thing, however, is that most of these are drawn from life and some have already been identified in the upper reaches of Bombay "society."

LOUIS BROMFIELD—After "Rains Came" the "Night In Bombay"!

★

Rivers Of Champagne

There is the Maharaja of Jellapore, who spends most of his time in the pleasure haunts of Europe the disillusioned American Bill Wainwright; the glamorous and sophisticated Carol; the oily Batlivala; the pathetic "Stitch"; the Baroness who looked like a spy and was really a procuress; the Italian Marchesa who looked like a faded 'demi-monde'—and was!

Between the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Malabar Hill, the Race Course and Juhu, moves this boringly philanderous group, with an almost religious devotion to Becchus—Indians who had learnt all the vices of the West and Westerners who were seeking escape from boredom by experimenting with the vices of the East. And the champagne that flows through the 351 pages is enough to float three destroyers and a battleship.

★

Reality Intrudes

Here and there, however, real India does intrude into this story of pleasure-seeking degenerates. There is the taxi drive of Bill through the slum districts of Bombay when a 'blase' foreigner for the first time gets a glimpse of the life of the masses of India, "a Bombay which for him, as for most foreigners, was beyond the pale, a world into which they never penetrated, a world full of smells and sweat and dust . . . ." The contrast between the luxury of the Fort area and the squalor of Parel is brought out with real feeling.

And then through the character of Merrill, the American missionary who no longer converts the "heathen" but works for the economic and social uplift of the rural masses, the readers get some idea of that vast, real India that lies behind the false facade of Bombay's skyline.

★

Scientist And The Dancer

The only two completely impeccable characters in the book are Colonel Moti, the scientist who works for the regeneration of his people through science, and his wife who is a dancer of international repute—the two serene and sane persons in a medley of cynics and profligates and nervous wrecks.

The law of libel may forbid us to identify the other characters, but we can at least have a guess about the originals of Colonel Moti, Head of the Institute of Tropical Diseases, and his dancer wife.

There is only one such institute in Bombay—Haffkine Institute—and its Director is Colonel Sokhey. His wife is the celebrated dancer, Menaka.

★

Carmen Miranda As Menaka?

And now that Hollywood is sending us a film of the novel, we hope it would not be as hopelessly miscast as "The Rains Came." We won't be surprised if they cast Basil Rathbone as Colonel Moti and Carmen Miranda as Mrs. Moti, the dancer! But, perhaps, Miss Frene Talyarkhan, all-knowing Blitz woman columnist who is reported to have worked in Hollywood as Technical Adviser on this production can throw some light on this film.

★

Facepowder And Gunpowder

A long war, we are told, will lead to a shortage of glamour.

Brass tubes for lipstick are now going to make cartridge shells.

Sodium and potassium, used for permanent-wave solutions, are now being commandeered for gunpowder.

The dye that makes nails so very red is being used for high explosives.

Peroxide, used for bleaching blondes, is now becoming rare.

Chlorine and bromine, used in the manufacture of lipstick, make poison gas.

Nail-polishes consist primarily of nitro-cellulose, a very useful ingredient of many explosives.

Dyes which produce a wide range of shades are now used for camouflage paint for tanks and lorries.

★

Raining Fish And Frogs!

Sometimes it rains cats and dogs, sometimes it rains fish and frogs. And the song "Pennies From Heaven" can become a practical possibility if a tornado or hurricane were to find a bank in its way.

Writing in "Tribune" of Lahore, a writer recalls some interesting cases of such "live rains":—

"A full-sized book would be required to record all the live rains that have been reported. In 1609, at Pondicherry, a quantity of small fish fell with the rain while a column of British soldiers was on the march. Many of the squirming fish lodged in the soldiers' cocked hats. General Smith, who was in command had some of the fish cooked and served at his mess. The only possible explanation lies in the tremendous activity of whirl-winds. If a whirl-wind can suck up tons of water, as when a waterspout is formed, any small creaturess on the surface must obviously be included. Some scientists have advanced the theory that spawn may be sucked up and hatched in the clouds. This theory would account for the vast numbers of frogs which are sometimes deposited. In one rain, frogs were so numerous that all railway traffic was at a standstill owing to the slipperiness of the rails."

Jante Hain!

Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.

1. (a) French Fascist organization of ex-Servicemen, (b) Revolutionary Party of China founded by Sun Yat Sen in 1812, (c) Special Indian Constabulary meant for patrolling the North West Frontier.
2. The paracnute was known as early as the fifteenth century. The original wearers were the workmen employed on high towers. They wore a parachute—then consisting of a large square of cloth with ropes attached—to float them to earth in the event of a slip. The name means "to guard against a fall."
3. "Guerilla" comes from the Spanish and means "a little war." It is applied specially to a war against invading armies by small bands of troops or civilians. The term came into general use at the time of the Peninsula campaign.
4. Winston Churchill. His mother was American
5. "Ramparts We Watch" produced by editors of "Time" and "Life".

(Each question carries 20 marks. Check up how many you scored!)

South India's Great Dance Centre

Chitrodaya Narthakalayam Of Travancore

Gopinath, Principal of Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, Trivandrum. Mr. Gopinath is well-known in Bombay dance circles as the partner of Ragini Devi.

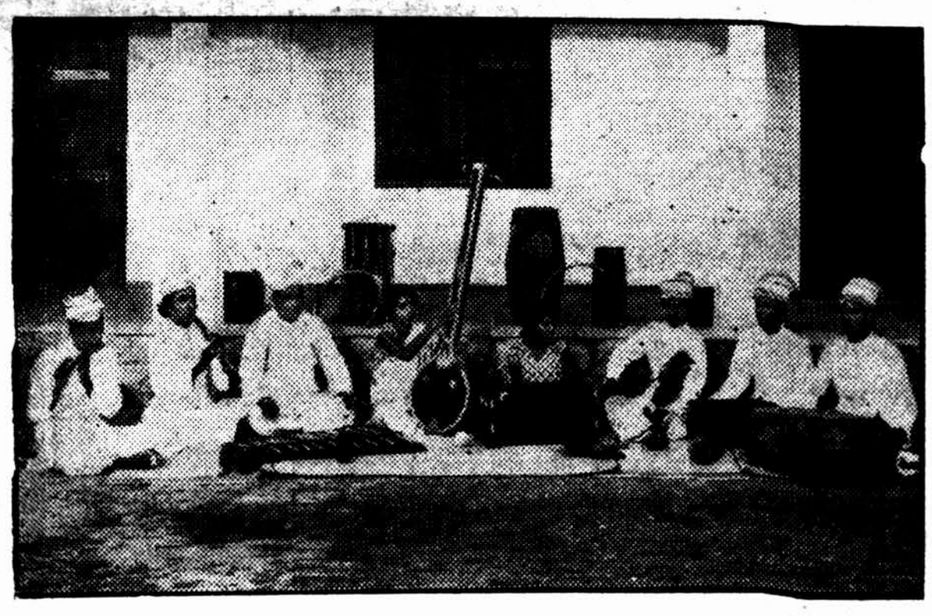
★

Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, of Trivandrum, which was started by the well-known Kathakali dancer Gopinath five years back, has become a well-known dance centre, attracting students even from Burma and Ceylon.

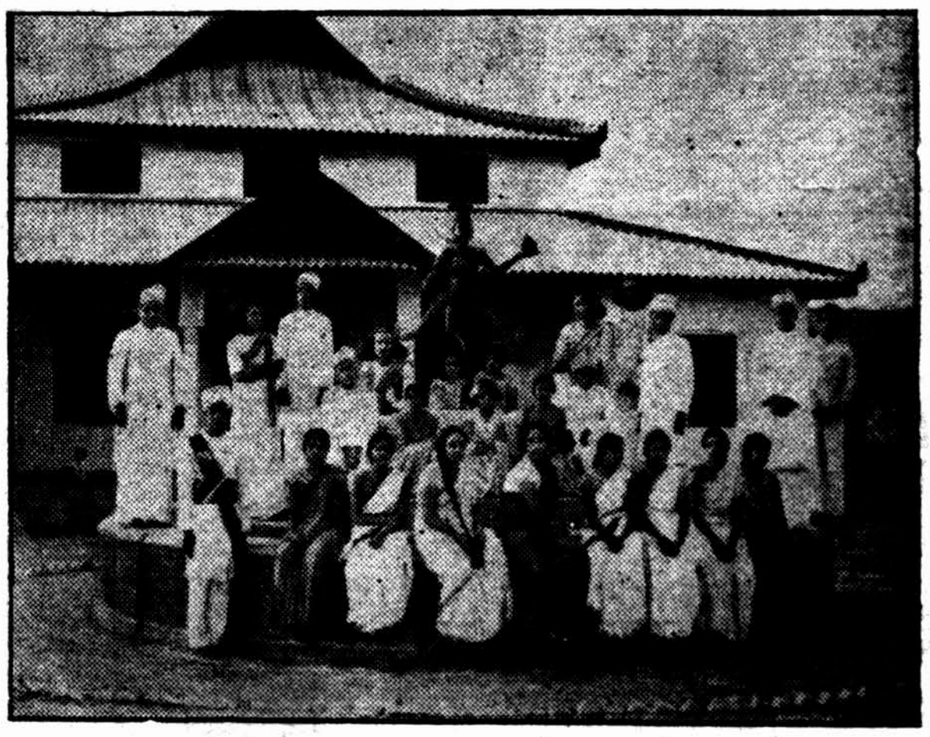
The Centre has its own building, especially designed to meet the needs of dance students in beautiful country parts. The buildings were recently opened by the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

★

Kumari Lakshmi, one of the brilliant pupils of the dance centre who has made a name in South India. She is photographed as Krishna.



The Travancore orchestra attached to the dance centre.



The new premises of Sri Chit rodaya Narthakalayam, the well-known dance centre at Trivandrum. This is one of the few dance centres which have a building of their own. The premises have been designed to meet the special needs of dance students.

'Parthasarathyam'—a scene from Mahabharata. Krishna (Gopinath) playing charioteer to Arjun. The whole episode is done in Kathakali technique.

Gita Upadesam—a scene from Mahabharata where Krishna preaches to the doubting Arjun the high ethics of war and peace. Gopinath plays the Krishna and this piece is done in Kathakali style. Note the difference in head gear between Krishna and Arjun.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065 February 1, 1942

Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If your suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building. Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.